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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. XLVIII—NO. 29.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1883. [NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—NO. 19.]

Regret.

"Yours be the blame," she said and sighed;
"Yours be the blame for all I feel."
She turned away upon her heel,
And saw him leave her wonder-eyed;
Then suddenly, with no good-bye,
Before the morrow came he died.

"Mine was the blame!" she weeps and cries,
"Oh, love! my love! mine was the blame!"
He does not answer to his name,
Or soothe her now with soft replies,
His form is hid from human eyes,
His mind is closed to memories.

—*Violet Fane.*

THE JUNE MAGAZINES.

The June number of the *Eclectic* is an excellent one, containing eighteen articles upon almost as many different topics. The list is as follows: An Unsolved Historical Riddle, by James Anthony Froude; Early Spring in California; Shakespeare and George Eliot; Robert Schumann; Masks and Faces, by F. E. Weatherly; Animal Mythology, or, Stories of Birds and Beasts, by J. A. Farrer; Fleurette, a story; The European Terror, by Emile de Lavalaye; Phantasms of the Living, by Edmund Gurney and F. W. H. Myers; Bits of Oak Bark, by Richard Jefferies; Ancestor, by Lewis Morris; Japanese Art, by Rev. Sir Geo. W. Cox; The Last Days of a Dynasty; A Red Indian Revenge Raid, by A. H. Patterson; The French Army, by H. Barth-Lemy; Four Japanese Folk-Tales; With the Salvation Army, by Mrs. Charles Garnett; A Wintry Sonnet, by Christina G. Rossetti; Literary Notices; Foreign Literary Notes; Science and Art; and Miscellany.

The *Century* comes again with its wonderful wood-cuts, opportunity being afforded in the leading article on "Living English Sculptors" for an extraordinary exhibition of the skill of its engravers. Of like excellence is the frontispiece, a portrait of Tennyson, after the bust by Thomas Woolner.

Otherwise, the contents are

At Teague Poteet's, Joel Chandler Harris; On the Training of Children's Voices, Wm. L. Tomlins, with an introduction by Theodore Thomas; Songs, John Vance Cheney; Father Junifero and His Work, H. H.; On Severn's last Sketch of Keats, Edith M. Thomas; The Great South Gate, Geo. W. Cable; A Woman's Reason, W. D. Howells; And a Hyacinth, plucked for Decoration Day, C. C. Bunner; England and Ireland, James Bryce, M. P.; The Correspondence of Carlyle and Emerson, Henry James, Jr.; Yesterday and To-Day, Frances Hodgson Burnett; Split Zephyr, Henry E. Beers; The Native Element in American Fiction, James Herbert Morse; Both Sides of the Jury Question, H. E. S., Andrew Lipscomb, J. L. Long, Edwin F. Bishop and Albert Stickney; Dissolving Views, Caroline A. Mason; Topics of the Time, Open Letters and Bric-a-Brac, by P. T. Quinn, James Herbert Morse, Charles Dudley Warner, Emma Lazarus, John C. Fletcher, George Snell, Edward S. Gregory, William M. Briggs, Charles H. Crandall, Joseph Kirkland, Joseph Pennell, D. W. Bowland and R. W. G.

St Nicholas for June is crowded with pictures, well drawn by W. H. Drake, M. Woolf, Jessie McDermott, Miss L. B. Humphrey, R. B. Birch, E. L. Sylvester, J. D. Woodward, Addie Ledyard, W. Taber, H. Mc[illegible]ker, Chamney, and Culmer Barnes.

The contents are as follows:

Great-grandmother's Garden, Mary J. Jacques; The Tinkham Brothers' Tide-Mill, J. T. Trowbridge; Flowers for the Brave, Celia Thaxter; How Tommy Went to Jail, Kate B. Foot; A Bard's Blunder, Malcolm Douglas; The Story of Robin Hood, Maurice Thompson; An Argument, Katharine R. McDowell; Sleepy-time, Lizzie L. Sylvester; The Baptist Sisters; Our Picnic, Marion A. Atkinson; "A Tam O'Shanter Dog," F. G. Francis; Recollections of a Drummer-Boy, Harry M. Kieffer; The Plucky Prince, May Bryant; Swept Away, Edward S. Ellis; A Good Model, Ernest Ingersoll; A Little Lady, Lizzie L. Gould; On the Refuge Sands, Frank R. Stockton; For a Great Many Needs, Eva F. L. Carson; The Fresh-Air Fund, I. N. Ford; A Beautiful Charity, Margaret Johnson; Work and Play for Young Folk, C. M. St. Denys; For Very Little Folk, M. H. B.; Jack-in-the-Pulpit; The Letter-box; The Agassiz Association; and The Riddle-box.

At Home and Abroad, our creditable Carolinian Magazine, contains, besides much other interesting matter, the address delivered before the American Institute of Instruction at St. Albans, Vermont, two years ago, by Rev. Dr. Mayo of Boston.

Considering where the address was delivered and whence came the orator, its tone, temper and matter are remarkable. They exhibit the reverend doctor as a wise and tolerant man who has travelled enough to take a broad view of matters. In the subjoined extract is a bit of good advice to his Northern brethren, and some reference to provincial conceit of universal application except to the people of North Carolina. Here, tolerance of the opinions of strangers—a most unselfish, courteous and hospitable virtue in the abstract—was formerly excessive, and often invited misconstruction when contrasted with the self-assertion of some of our neighbors.

But, says the sensible Doctor:

Our friends in the Southland have their own conceits of superiority, as the good people of New York, Ohio, and California are in the habit of thinking well of themselves. One day last summer I was "mounted" in the cars, running down the lovely valley of the Great Miami, Ohio, by a fine old fellow who had been brought there from Pennsylvania, seventy-five years ago, in an emigrant wagon, and had "grown up with the country." All this information he volunteered in advance; and then, turning upon me, said: "Where are you from?" "From Boston," I answered,—I trust with becoming modesty. "Boston, Boston!" he replied, looking me over with open eyes. "*Do you like to live way down there?*" I have never found a place so new or crude that its people didn't talk of some famous city as "way down there." But be that as it may, the Northern schoolmaster or mistress, going southward, will do well to heed the advice of a jolly Texas senator to a visitor from New England: "Now don't go to Texas, as so many of your great scholars do, with the notion that it is inhabited by a pack of fools."

A Walk over the Great Bridge.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER]

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 31, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—Since the opening of the great suspension bridge between New York and Brooklyn, thousands of people have thronged its pathways all day long, and way into the night—all classes of society from the ragged and barefooted street gamin to the elegant, perfumed swell, known here as the "dude," meet there.

It requires twenty minutes brisk walking to cross from one side to the other. The foot path is directly in the centre, and slightly elevated above the car tracks and roadways. On either side of it is the railroad track, and beyond those and on the outer edges of the bridge are the carriage ways. Starting at the New York end, a walk of about a third of a mile up a gentle incline brings you to the first of the two towers from which the structure is suspended. These towers are of solid masonry, 278 feet in height above high water mark, and from them hang the four great wire cables which support the bridge. At the towers, which are on the edge of either shore, the bridge proper commences. The length of the span between the two towers is 1,595 feet. The view from the top is superb. One can see the three cities of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, with the broad Hudson and East Rivers flowing between, and far into the surrounding country until the view is shut in by the Palisades of the Hudson on the North and the Orange Mountains of New Jersey on the West, while to the South the eye wanders in uninterrupted gaze, past Governor's Island and the upper bay, Staten Island and the lower bay, rests on the gay buildings of Coney Island and wearies itself in tracing the dim horizon of the broad ocean beyond.

A few figures may interest your readers:

Total length of Bridge	5,989 feet.
Width of Bridge	85 "
Height of Towers	278 "
" " Bridge at centre	135 "

There are four main cables, each one containing 5,296 parallel (not twisted) galvanized steel wires closely wrapped in a solid cylinder 15¾ inches in diameter. The length of wire in the four cables is nearly 15,000 miles.

The amount of fares collected since the opening averages $1,000 per day. P. M.

PROFESSOR SHEPHERD ON THE SOUTH AND HIGHER CULTURE.—In the anniversary oration before the South Carolina Historical Society, delivered by President E. E. Shepherd, of the College of Charleston, attention is forcibly called to the necessity laid upon the South, while directing her energies to industrial enterprises and education, to keep in mind also the claims of higher culture. Material prosperity would be dearly purchased at the expense of the surrender of the qualities that dignify and ennoble character. "Higher education," said the distinguished speaker, "must constitute a determining element in the culture of our Southern civilization. The harrowings of civil strife have made deep breaches in the continuity of our intellectual history. The long struggle for political autonomy, and even for political existence, has tended to bring about the decadence of literary and classical culture in the South. Of all the disasters that 'grim-visaged war' and 'philosophy' falsely so-called have add upon us, the decay of an exalted idea of culture is the most blighting in its effects. Material reverses may be effaced by me, the greatest of all restorers as well as the greatest of all innovators, but there is no compensation and no restoration when the springs of a nation's intellectual life are dried up. A nation cannot subsist by virtue of its traditions or the light of its ancient glories except in so far as they use to renewed activity and stimulate to additional creative effort." Having erged with unbroken spirit from the innumerable calamities with which it was threatened to annihilate their social, intellectual and political life, South Carolinians have shown that they possess in a remarkable degree the civic vitality and ambition that lie at the basis of every kind of sicess. Now that the material difficulties eated by the war have been largely overcome, there is reason to expect that South Carolinians will soon regain the place in ur intellectual and political life they held before the war.—*Baltimore Sun.*

THE FINEST FIGHTERS IN THE WORLD.—A correspondent says the reason the non-suppression of the Apaches is ot the interferance of the Interior Department, but, simply and solely, fear. He says these American Arabs are the fine fighters the world ever saw. They campaign in a badly broken up country, which is inaccessible to the ordinary troop. The correspondent gives some particulars showing how the Apaches amuse themselves. A band of fifty were being pursued by five times that number of Mexican troops. The Apaches made a fight, and, reating, again divided into five bands. he pursuers did the same. In the case of a few hours the Apaches all met on the edge of a precipice and annihilated each band of the pursuers as it arred. A Mexican General who has fought Indians for many years says 500 Apachean hold their country against 5,000 trops, and have a good time in the bargai They are well mounted, active, deadshots, as brave as tigers and, in the opin of the correspondent, are able to hold eir own against any comers by simple suriority. —*Kansas City Journal.*

Senator Ransom on North Carolina Politics.

Senator Matt Ransom, of North Carolina, is in the city, attending to business connected with the Potomac flats improvements. In answer to a question concerning the claim of the Republicans to the "Old North State" in the coming Presidential election, the Senator spoke as follows:

"North Carolina is a Democratic State; it will go Democratic in 1884, and there is no foundation for the impression which the Republicans seek to create that they can capture the State next year. They raised the same cry in the last two canvasses, and may affect a little more confidence at present because the last Democratic majority on the popular vote was small. The prohibition question had been voted on in 1881, the excitement incident to that issue had not died out, and entered greatly into the canvass. That issue is now settled, and our people are generally united, the action of the last legislature having taken it entirely out of the field of politics"

With respect to the attitude of North Carolina to the Republican party in its national character and policy, General Ransom said:

"The people of North Carolina love constitutional government, are intensely devoted to their rights, and have no idea of outside interference in their affairs. This is the traditional character of a people cool, calm and slow in coming to their conclusions, but firm and determined in maintaining them. Any attempt of the Federal administration to carry this State by the abuse of its patronage will be resented and will recoil upon the Republican party, which, as we understand it at present, represents this policy. North Carolina has been less influenced by Federal patronage than any State in the Union. Her people are not office-seekers, and they will never consent to have their power transferred to Washington to be administered by what you call 'bosses.'"

Respecting the business relations of the South to the Republican party, the Senator said:

"There has been a great deal said about the progressive spirit of the Republicans, but all the present prosperity in that section is owing to Democratic rule, for everybody is aware that Republicans are known there only by the frightful and ruinous trick of the carpet-bagger. Since the Democrats have gained the ascendancy business has improved in every way, and all our resources have been started into development. The farms, the factories, the railroads, the schools, the credit, public and private—in fact, all the elements of a people's prosperity—are thriving under Democratic rule. Why should there be a change backward to the party which has left a blight on the land, and why should everybody not look forward hopefully to a national Democratic victory in 1884? The relations of the two races are satisfactory to both, and a continuance of this happy state of affairs precludes any chances of a recurrence to Republicanism. Certainly recent events in Virginia afford no inducements to join any such coalition as has prevailed in that State. Our people had enough of the Republican party in 1868, 1869 and 1870, and the experiment in Virginia has accomplished nothing to break the established precedent of evil which Republican domination in the South has brought to every State in which it was tried."

In reply to the question if there were any divisions among North Carolina Republicans Mr. Ransom said:

"The people outside the State overlook the fact that there are greater dissensions in the Republican ranks than in ours, for hundreds of Republicans last year refused to vote the coalition ticket. But there can be no solid and conservative character to the Republican party in the South. Its elements are bad, and it makes discreditable uses of its opportunities. It seeks to disturb the natural relations between labor and capital, and institutes the rule of the discontented and turbulent. This is all false to the spirit of American business and progress; and it may be stated as a fact, that Republicans of character in the North, who are not interested in absolute partisan politics, would not consent to see the South turned over again to their own party. That is the simple, hard fact. The North is interested in the development of the South. The time has come when this feeling is paramount to prejudice, and the whole country wishes to see honor and credit maintained in that section. The Republican party did not do it, and that is why North Carolina will not risk it again."—*Wash. Post.*

MR. DAVIS AT HOME.—Ex-President Davis's estate of 500 acres at Beauvoir, Miss., is now mainly devoted to grapes and oranges. He told a recent caller that the neighborhood was equal to anything in Florida in natural advantages for winter resort. He mentioned several points of Mississippi Sound as affording rare chances for capitalists to make money by erecting hotels. "They get the benefit of southwest winds that almost continuously float over the water," he said, "and back of them are thousands of acres of pine forests, the odors from which are strengthening to weak lungs. The fishing is excellent, the bayous swarm with geese, duck and brant, and the forest would yield to the sportman's skill plenty of turkey, quail and deer." Mr. Davis thinks that, considering the circumstances, Mississippi is doing very well in the way of progress. She produces more cotton than any other State; she has cotton and other mills employing about 10,000 hands and $7,000,000 in capital, her free schools number 5,000, and in every way she is getting wide awake.

Rev. Edward Wadsworth, D. D., an eminent minister of the M. E. Church, South, died recently in Greensboro, Ala. He was a native of North Carolina, and was for a number of years a prominent member of the Virginia Conference. He was afterwards for many years president of LaGrange College, Tennessee.

The Unrest of Continental Europe.

The pressure of population in Europe, and consequently what Darwin has called "the struggle for existence," is making itself felt in two forms. First, in that of an annually increasing emigration to different countries, but principally to the United States, and next, in the acquisition of additional territory on which new colonies can be established and new markets for European industries opened. The continental nations, and France above all, are coveting foreign settlements, arguing, it is said, and not without reason, that "the surest basis of a foreign trade is colonies and dependencies, to provide new homes for ever growing numbers and for the sale of the manufactured products of a population which has become too numerous on its native soil." Emigration has been the principal safety-valve; but emigration does not give control of the markets to the countries from which the emigrants came. That can only be acquired by colonization, or by a protectorate established over a dependent empire. It is only in such cases it can truly be said that "commerce follows the flag." The fixed policy of nearly all the States of the continent of Europe is, at this time, territorial expansion. England has obtained a foothold in Egypt, and looks, ultimately, to extending her jurisdiction over that country. France has established herself in Algeria and has practically "annexed" Tunis. In the East, she has occupied of late years certain provinces of Cochin China, and is now urging war on another, namely, Tonquin. She is also pushing her Algerian frontier southward in the direction of Soudan, has sent De Brazza to occupy territory on the Congo river, for the possession of which he has recently had to fight with the adjacent tribes, and is actively engaged with a part of her fleet and a few thousand troops in making war against the Hovas in Madagascar. Her Tonquin expedition, by the last advices, has met with a serious check. Four hundred French soldiers, while protecting the landing of a supporting force of seamen at Hanoi, were suddenly attacked by the Annamites and lost their commander and seventy-seven men, nearly a fourth of their number, in killed and wounded. Reinforcements from the French colony of Cochin China had, however, been sent for, and the government has ordered and the French Chambers sanctioned the dispatch to Tonquin of additional troops and vessels of war. As the territory that the French have decided to annex borders on China, the Chinese government has, it is reported, dispatched its ablest general, Li Hung Chang, to the frontier with six thousand troops, armed in the European manner, to watch the proceedings of the French, protesting in the meanwhile against the right of France to conquer Tonquin. At present it is reported that China "takes a conciliatary attitude on the Tonquin question," but if it be true that the feeling throughout China is intensely hostile to the French and that a number of Chinese joined the Annamites in the fight at Hanoi, it is difficult to understand how peace between China and France can long be maintained. It seems strange, at this time, that France, while steadily putting herself on the strongest military footing, to be prepared for another war in Germany, should waste her resources and cripple her strength by keeping twenty thousand troops in Tunis, and by sending others on a career of conquest to Madagascar, to Tonquin and the Congo river, where many of them are certain to be stricken down with the fatal malarious fevers of those climates, and where they are all encountering more or less hostility. Germany has been more prudent. There was a time, and that not long since, when she contemplated an oceanic extension of her empire by means of settlements in the Pacific archipelago. She has abandoned this idea since her war with France, and, except what she loses by emigration, keeps all her military resources well in hand, ready at any moment to confront a new war with France. Austria, on the other hand, has extended her rule over Bosnia and Herzegovina, and casts a longing eye over the fertile plains of Roumelia, in the hope of being ultimately permitted, on the break up of the Turkish empire in Europe, to occupy Constantinople. Italy looks forward to the possession of Tripoli, and Spain, weak as she is, has long been claiming Morocco as her share of the spoil; while Russia, expanding her possessions in almost all directions, now occupies the Oasis of Mery, and knocks, figuratively speaking, at the gates of Herat.—*Baltimore Sun.*

TARIFF REFORM AMONG MANUFACTURERS.—The demand for rational and progressive tariff reform will be joined before long by manufacturers who have hitherto acted with the most highly protected interests in resisting all proposals of change. The manufacturer of woolen goods will not always support the tax on the raw material which he must draw from abroad merely to maintain the solidarity of all the interests opposed to tariff reduction. The cotton manufacturer is already indifferent about the protective features of the tariff and is becoming aware of its restrictive operation on his chances of ever securing access to the markets of Asia and South America, which naturally belong to him. The copper-mining, which sells its product cheaper in England than at home, will not always be tolerated by thousands of tributary manufacturers, and the Bessemer syndicate may not improbably within the next five years find it impossible to abandon the shallow pretense that they represent an "infant" industry.—*Brooklyn Union.*

CLINTON AND POINT CASWELL RAILROAD.—At a meeting of the directors of the above-named railroad company, the contract for building the road was awarded to Capt. R. P. Paddison. We understand that it is the intention of the contractor to begin work Monday on both ends of the line, and to push it forward rapidly to completion.—*Wil. Star.*

Digest of Recent Decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Levenson vs. Elson.—1. The appointment of receivers is regulated by section 215 of the Code: where the applicant establishes an apparent right to property in dispute which is in possession of the adverse party, and the same is in danger of being lost or materially injured, a receiver may be appointed before judgment. The solvency of the trustee here warranted the court below in refusing the motion.

2. Allowing or refusing additional affidavits after argument begun, in such case, is matter of discretion in the presiding judge, and not reviewable.

Covington vs. Threadgill.—1. The penalty denounced by Battle's Revisal, chapter 84, section 4, against one who sells liquor on credit, in violation of the statute, is not limited to a forfeiture of the excess over ten dollars, but extends to the whole "amount credited"

2. A contract made in violation of a penal statute is deemed to be illegal, and will not be enforced by the courts. Where such a contract furnishes a consideration of another promise, the latter will also be deemed illegal even though it may be partially supported by other legal considerations.

Mauney vs. Gidney.—1. A party seeking to have a judgment set aside on the ground of excusable neglect must at least set forth in his application such a case as *prima facie* amounts to a valid defense; whether the defense is valid is a question to be determined by the court, not by the party.

2. There is a presumption in favor of the validity of every judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, and the burden of overcoming it rests upon the party seeking to set aside the judgment.

3. In applications for relief under section 133, no distinction is made between adult and infant parties, provided the latter are represented according to the requirements of the law and the practice of the court.

Geer vs. Reams.—1. A judgment may be set aside, in whole or in part; the court is invested by the statute with full legal discretion over the matter.

2. A party defendant, whose attorney enters an appearance as counsel but fails to file an answer, is entitled to relief against a judgment taken for want of an answer, no laches being imputed to the party himself.

Ashe vs. Gray.—An action for deceit and false warranty in the sale of a horse is cognizable in the Superior court, though the damages claimed amount to only fifty dollars.—*Ral. News and Observer.*

MR. HENDRICKS AND THE OLD TICKET.—The New York *Times* publishes a dispatch from its Indianapolis (Ind.) correspondent, giving the particulars of a purported interview of a representative of the Wabash Courier with ex-Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks. In this interview Mr. Hendricks declares that the "old ticket," if nominated, would be elected, and that he would regard it as a duty to take the second place upon it. He also praises Mr. Tilden in the most elaborate form. Continuing, Mr. Hendricks said: "There seems to be a strong sentiment in favor of the old ticket. Four years ago I did not realize the full force of the demand, and I really felt that I had been in the position of Vice President long enough. I did not feel the absolute necessity of taking the second place. It was for that reason that I declined—not from any hostility to Mr. Tilden. On the contrary, there was no man in the government whose virtue I held in higher esteem." It is added that 46 Indiana democratic papers are now reported to be for Tilden and Hendricks, and last week two of the most important—the New Albany *Ledger* and the Wabash *Courier*—in opposite ends of the State, have lent their columns to a decided advocacy of "the ex President and Vice President," as Tilden and Hendricks are called.

In this connection the Hon. Daniel Manning, of Albany, New York, one of Mr. Tilden's most intimate personal and political friends, says that whatever suggestions have been made of Mr. Tilden's name in connection with the presidential nomination "are the spontaneous products of popular feeling seeking a representative and a leader," and that "Mr. Tilden's desire and purpose to remain in private life is known to all his friends and deplored by them." —*Baltimore Sun.*

PROMPT DISTRIBUTION OF MAILS.—The convention of superintendents of railway mail service, lately in session at the Postoffice Department, Washington, determined upon a revision of the regulations governing the railway mail service, with a view to improving the service. A resolution was passed recommending that mail for delivery in all large cities be distributed on the cars ready for the carriers as is now done for New York and Chicago, when it can be done without delaying more important distribution. It was also recommended that railroad companies be requested to supply fire extinguishers in all postal cars.

THE SON OF PRAISE-GOD-BAREBONES.—It is historically true that the Puritans in England gave to a child the name "If-Christ-had-not-died-for-thee-thou-hadst-been-damned bare-bones." He lived under the affliction and we believe became a member of parliament, and for convenience all the words of his Christian name were dropped and he was called "Damned Barebones," the name of the father was "Praise God Barebones." The names may still be found on the official lists in England.—*The Churchman.*

Ratifications of a treaty between the United States and Corea have been exchanged at the Corean capital. This is the first treaty between Corea and a Western power, all the preliminaries to which have been fulfilled.

Full Text of the Act to Provide for Local Assessments in Aid of Public Schools, Ratified March 8, 1883.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That upon written petition, signed by ten white voters of any school district for white children, or by a like number of colored voters of any school district for colored children, it shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners wherein such district is located, to post a notice, signed by their chairman, at three public places in such district, notifying the white or colored tax payers, as the case may be, that they will be heard at the next regular meeting of said board as to submitting to the voters the levying and collecting an assessment in such district in aid of the public schools in said district. At said meeting the board shall hear all persons who may desire to be heard, and shall decide whether the question shall be submitted to the said voters or not; and if they decide to submit the question to the voters, they shall also decide what per cent., not exceeding twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars' valuation of property and seventy-five cents on the poll, shall be collected on property and the amount on polls respectively, and shall issue a written order, signed by the chairman of said board, to the school committee of such district, to submit to the qualified white or colored voters of such district, as the case may be, whether an annual assessment shall be levied and collected therein for the support of the public schools in said district for the white children, or for the colored children, as the case may be. Said committee shall give thirty days' written or printed notice of the time and place at which said election shall be held, and the said notice shall be posted at three public places in said district. Said committee, or a majority of them, after being sworn by a justice of the peace, shall open the polls, hold said election, count the votes and shall report to the board of county commissioners at their next regular meeting after said election the result thereof. Each voter shall deposit a ballot, upon which shall be written or printed the word "assessment" or the words "no assessment;" and said election shall be held and conducted in all other respects under the same rules, regulations and penalties as are prescribed for the election of members of the general assembly.

Sec. 2. In case a majority of the votes cast at said election shall be in favor of such assessment, the board of commissioners shall direct their clerk to make out from the tax list of the township in which such district is situated a list of all the taxable property and poll of the white or colored tax payers, as the case may be, in such district, and it shall be the duty of the school committee of such district to aid the clerk in making out said list, and said clerk shall deliver said list to the sheriff of the county with an order signed by him commanding the sheriff to collect said assessment in like manner as provided for the collection of state and county taxes, and said sheriff shall collect and pay over the same to the county treasurer. And said sheriff's official bond shall be liable therefor, as provided in case of county school tax.

Sec. 3. That no election under this act shall be held more than once in any one year.

Sec. 4. That the assessment thus levied and collected from the taxable property and polls of white persons, shall be expended in aiding to keep up the public school in said district for white children of both sexes between the ages of six and twenty-one years; and the assessment thus levied and collected from the taxable property and polls of colored persons shall be expended in aiding to keep up the public school in said district for colored children of both sexes between the ago of six and twenty-one years.

Sec. 5. That the treasurer of any county wherein such assessment shall be levied and collected, shall receive and disburse the same; and his sureties on his official bond shall be responsible for the proper disbursement of all moneys collected under this act.

Sec. 6. The assessment thus collected shall be subject to the orders of the school committee of such district for payment of teachers: *Provided*, that so much of said assessment as shall not be expended in any school district in any one year, shall remain to the credit of said school district for the ensuing year.

Sec. 7. All orders upon said treasurer for the payment of teachers shall be paid out of said assessment, duly countersigned by the county superintendent of public instruction, and shall be signed by the school committee of the district in which the school is taught, which orders duly endorsed by the person to whom the same are made payable, shall be the only valid vouchers in the hands of said treasurer.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of said treasurer to keep a book in which he shall open an account with each school district showing the amount of assessment collected and paid by the white districts and by the colored districts respectively, the dates of all payments, the name of the person to whom paid, and the amount of such payments; he shall balance the accounts of each district on the thirteenth day of November in each year, and shall report by letter or by printed circular, to each school committee the balance due each district from the preceding year.

Sec. 9. Said treasurer shall, on the first Monday in December of each year, report to said boards the amount of money received from the sheriff from each school district; said report shall show the amounts received respectively from assessments paid by the whites on the property and poll, and the same as to the colored.

Sec. 10. The said treasurer shall, when required so to do by said board, produce his books and vouchers for examination, and shall also exhibit all moneys due said districts at each settlement required by this act.

Sec. 11. The said treasurer shall receive as compensation in full for all services required of him by this act, not exceeding two and a half per cent. on account of receipts and disbursements, as the board may allow.

Sec. 12. The treasurer of each county shall report to the state superintendent of public instruction on the first day of December of each year, the entire amount received by him under this act during the preceding school year, the amount received from property and polls of the white and the colored respectively, and the disbursements thereof made by him, designating the amounts paid to teachers for the whites and the colored respectively.

Sec. 13. The sheriff of each county shall pay in money to the treasurer thereof, on or before the first day of February of each year, the whole amount collected, less such sum as may be allowed on account of insolvents for the current year, and on failure so to do, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not less than two hundred dollars, and shall also be liable to an action on his official bond for his default in such sum as will fully cover such default, said action to be brought to the next ensuing term of the superior court, and upon the relation of the board of county commissioners for and in behalf of such district.

Sec. 14. It shall be the duty of the county superintendent of public instruction to countersign all orders given by the several school committees upon the treasurer in payment of teachers' salaries, and it shall not be lawful for the said treasurer to pay such orders unless the same have been countersigned by the county superintendent of public instruction: *Provided*, that the said county superintendent shall not have authority to countersign any such order until the teacher in whose favor it is drawn shall have made the reports to the county superintendent required by chapter two hundred of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

Sec. 15. At the end of each term of such school the teacher or principal of the school shall exhibit to the school committee of the district a statement of the number of pupils, male and female; the average daily attendance and the length of time taught. If the committee are satisfied that the provisions of this act have been complied with, they shall give an order on the treasurer, payable to said teacher, for the full amount due for services rendered.

Sec. 16. That the public school houses may be used for the schools provided for in this act.

Sec. 17. This act shall be in force from its ratification.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.—The trial of John H. Cook, Editor of the Freehold, New Jersey, *Register*, for libeling the town of Red Bank, New Jersey, took place June 1st in Freehold.

The State failed to make out a case, and Judge Walling instructed the jury to bring in a verdict for the defendant, which they did without leaving their seats. No evidence was offered on the part of the defence. "The indictment," said Judge Walling, "was based on the idea that it is a criminal offence for the editor of a newspaper to publish articles by means of which merchants, hotel-keepers, &c., were injured financially. There can be no dispute by counsel on either side that the health of a place is legitimate matter of discussion. It seems to me there can be no libel where the editor of a newspaper publishes the truth, whether it was injurious in financial results or not. It does not appear to the court that these alleged statements are untrue. The State has elected to stand on a publication in the *Register*. Looking over the evidence, I fail to see that the State has proved that this statement was false, which they must do. It must be untrue to make the editor of the newspaper liable. It seems to me it is the duty of the court to instruct the jury to acquit the defendant. How far the constitutional provision should be considered, which makes the jury judges both of the law and the fact, the court will not say, but it does not take away the right of the court to instruct the jury to acquit the defendant, which we will do."

KOSSUTH'S EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY.—A hundred Hungarian counties and boroughs have sent addresses to M. Kossuth on the occasion of his eightieth birthday. These expressions of respectful and affectionate homage cannot fairly be called insincere or even unreal, but they have a historical rather than a political significance. Of his long life, far exceeding that of any prominent Hungarian of modern times, the ex-Governor of Hungary has spent the last thirty-three years in exile. Thus his position is one to which it is not easy to find a parallel. He has become in his own lifetime a ghost of the past, the shade of a great name, the personification of an obsolete ideal. Hence there is a striking difference of tone in the addresses of his admirers and the letters written by him in reply. While the former breathe the enthusiasm inspired by the contemplation of a glorious past, the latter are full of melancholy forebodings for the future, as it appears to one who is quite out of harmony with the present. Whether for good or for evil, the Hungary of 1848 has almost completely disappeared. In the place of that interesting museum of old world institutions, social and political, with its half-independent counties, inspired with local patriotism and proud of their several peculiarities, is being instituted a state of the normal continental type, drilled by a centralized bureaucracy in the interests of an "omnipotent" government. Contemplating this result of the movement of 1848, M. Kossuth almost regrets his share in the establishment of ministerial government with its illusory responsibility.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

It is estimated that at least 200,000 per sons crossed the Brooklyn bridge on Sunday.

OBSERVER.

J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

RSDAY,.....JUNE 14, 1883.

THE LOCAL OPTION SCHOOL LAW.

On the 1st page of this paper will be found the text of the act of the late General Assembly to provide for local assessments in aid of public schools. This was printed in the OBSERVER of March 29, and is reprinted not only because it is a matter of great public concern measurably lost sight of, but because the question is to become a subject of consideration and discussion here in Fayetteville. As the only sure method of securing an intelligent discussion and a proper determination of this, as of all questions, lies in certain knowledge of the whole subject to be determined by those who do the determination, the OBSERVER pursues the policy of furnishing its readers with the all the information procurable in the case of matters in controversy or likely to become subject of controversy.

Whether more money should be voted to the public school system at large than is now provided, is, under existing circumstances, a question almost as difficult of solution as the precise measure of tariff reform. But what is of vastly more practical consequence is the fact, which we think manifest, that the people of North Carolina will not now or soon consent to greater taxation for the present public school system. If this be so, it becomes us to make use of the law of the late legislature, if found to be practicable. And the first step towards a determination of its practicability is in such complete apprehension of the subject as the text of the law itself affords opportunity for.

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST THE APACHES.—On the 1st page of this paper is an account, which we think will be found interesting, of the movement against the Apaches by General Crook. Why we should have accounts of the operations of Mexican General Torres, one day, and, the next, particulars of operations in the same territory by troops of the United States army, has puzzled not a few. In the account referred to, which is an accurate history of affairs in the Mexican borderland up to the present movements, will be found the explanation. Since it was put in type, Gen. Crook has been heard from semi-officially—that is to say, through Mexican officers of Sonora State troops. From them Gen. Sheridan's Headquarters at Chicago receives the following information:

Gen. Crook was in Zahuarissa District, in the south-eastern part of Sonora, on May 27th, and up to that time he had had no general engagement with the hostiles. The point where General Crook was met by the Sonora officers was about 250 miles south-east of the boundary line. A large Mexican rancho is located there and a detail of American troops was engaged in laying in a large stock of provisions. The hostiles had scattered, but were being followed by Gen. Crook's San Carlos scouts. Gen. Crook was confident that his forces would overtake and overcome the hostiles in the heart of the mountains. He stated that the march from Rahispe south was severe, but the troops were in good condition. He was aware of the disposition of the Mexican troops in Sonora and Chihuahua, and expressed satisfaction at the arrangements for co-operation. On May 29th Gen. Crook entered the Sierra Madres again and pushed south. These circumstances were communicated to Gen. Bandotte, commander of the Sonora State troops, and also to Gen. Torres at Hermosotello.

FAYETTEVILLE PRESBYTERY.—From the the Minutes, for a copy of which we are indebted to Rev. J. P. McPherson, we learn that the Presbytery of Fayetteville met at Montpelier Church, Robeson Co., April 4th, and after a session of four days adjourned to meet on the 11th of October at Union Church, Moore county.

Rev. A. N. Ferguson of Laurinburgh was chosen Moderator. Rev. J. P. McPherson, who has held the position for twenty-eight years, is of course Stated Clerk; and Rev. W. S. Lacy is Treasurer.

Twenty one ministers compose the Presbytery of Fayetteville; and it has under its care fifty-one churches—in Harnett, Cumberland, Robeson, Richmond, Montgomery and Moore—and four candidates. Its Systematic Benevolence is represented by the sum of $3,081.00, contributed by forty of its churches during the year ending April 1, 1883, of which sum $1,616.00 was devoted to Foreign Missions, and its ministers receive an average salary of nearly $800.

An important resolution in regard to the paper in the Minutes of Synod on the evangelization of the colored people, was adopted by the Presbytery, and is as follows:

Presbytery dissents from and does not believe, as stated in said paper, "that it is entirely impossible to accomplish any large work for Christ among the freedmen as long as we deny their churches and their ordained ministers full, fair and equal representation and rights in our church courts with our white churches."

COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL.—The closing exercises of the State Colored Normal School will take place during next week. Public examinations will be held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. On Tuesday the 19th inst., at 4 p. m., the closing exhibition of the Preparatory Department will take place; and on Thursday, at the same hour, the exhibition of the Normal Department. The programme will consist of orations, essays, musical selections, etc. The public are cordially invited to attend.

DEATH OF GEN. DARGAN.—We grieve to learn that General Atlas J. Dargan, of Anson county, died at his home in Wadesboro, of pneumonia, on Friday last, aged 69. General Dargan was a man of ability and of strong convictions; an old time lawyer; an old line Whig; often serving in the legislature of his State; and, in his day, a conspicuous leader.

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.—The closing exercises of this excellent institution take place to-day. Mr. J. P. Monroe, who is the authorized agent of the OBSERVER, will represent this paper on the occasion, and his report of the proceedings will appear in the next issue.

EARLY VEGETABLES.—We are under obligations to Mr. Geo. P. McNeill for large cucumbers received nearly a week ago; and to Mr. J. M. Matthews for other vegetable favors.

CLOSING EXERCISES AT ASHPOLE INSTITUTE.—Ashpole Institute, Robeson county, closed its session on June 6th with speeches and music in the afternoon and a "sociable" in the evening. This flourishing school is situated in a fine agricultural country in the south-ern portion of Robeson; and a goodly gathering of the cultivated and intelligent people of the neighborhood honored the young ladies and gentlemen of the school with their presence and found enjoyment in what had been provided for their entertainment as follows:

EVENING PROGRAMME AT ASHPOLE INSTITUTE.

Music—Duet—"Basketful of Roses": Misses Mattie Inman and A. H. Ivey.
Declamation—"The New South": S. S. Rozier.
Speech—"Waves on the Seashore": Jasper Bethea.
Poem—"The Rainbow": Miss Rosa Lewis.
Speech—"Johnny Ray": W. B. Pittman.
Declamation—"Life": J. L. Grainger.
do. "Resistance of Tyranny": H. McL. Mangum.
Declamation—South Carolina: W. H. Barden.
do. North Carolina: A. H. Porter.
Essay—"Gates": Miss L. V. Lewis.
Music—Duet—"Basketful of Roses": Misses A. J. Lewis and L. G. Powell.
Original Speech—"Power of Influence": E. E. Blount.
Declamation—"North Carolina claims her Children": E. C. Nye.
Stump Speech—J. L. Kelly.
Declamation—"Humility in your Attainments": J. P. Hedgepeth.
Speech—"Rienzi's Reply": J. E. Thompson.
Declamation—Education: D. P. Walters.
Essay—"No Step Backward": Miss A. C. Regan.
Calisthenics.
Original Speech—"Passing Away": W. W. Willis.
Declamation—The Wisdom of Early Piety: W. B. Bullock.
Declamation—Behind Time: C. P. Floyd.
do. True Greatness: A. M. Kelly.
Poem—Curfew shall not ring To-night: Miss Fannie Blake.
Vacation—Song—Calisthenics class.
Comic Speech—W. F. Stephens.
Declamation—The Future of our Country: S. H. Hilburn.
Poem—Well of St. Keyne: J. G. Lewis.
Music—Quartette—"Gently Down the Stream of Time"—Misses L. E. Rogers and A. H. Ivey, Messrs. A. M. and J. L. Kelly.
Essay—"Act well your Part": Miss Augusta Blake.
Speech—"Smith the Razor Strap Man": Daniel Lester.
Original Speech—"Onward and Upward": J. P. Carlyle.
Song—Quartette—Moon Light on the Lake: Misses Carlyle, Ivey, Thompson and Rozier.

THE WEATHER BUREAU "STUMPED."—It has been commonly supposed that the Weather Bureau at Washington was not only capable of attending to its prescribed duties of recording storm movements and predicting storms, but that it "took a hand" occasionally in the production of storms. Appalled at the recent extravagant action of the elements, however, this useful and sometimes comic institution invites the disrespect of the faithful in opening their eyes to its helplessness, as appears in the following copied from the *Scientific American*:

A storm or a series of storms, of high wind, rain, thunder, and lightning swept over portions of northern Texas, Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois, and Wisconsin, May 18 and 19, destroying property and lives, and making waste the country in its path. In some places this path was only 300 yards wide, in others it covered a width of one-fourth of a mile, and in other places extended to a width of two miles and more. No structure of man withstood the blast within its well defined limits; substantial buildings of brick and lighter buildings of wooden framework alike succumbed to the gale that accompanied the storm. In some localities the storm assumed a whirling motion, but in most places it appeared to be a straight-away gale. Unlike the popular idea of a tornado, which is that it comes suddenly after an apparent elemental slumber, this storm appeared to be the culmination of a severe rain and thunder storm. And yet there were indications of a peculiar electrical activity. Globes of fire were observed in the midst of dark clouds; a well defined hole was made in a roof as if cleanly cut; the top story of a brick dwelling was carried away, while the remaining portion of the house remained untouched.

The destruction of life and property that accompany these elemental disturbances renders desirable some accurate knowledge of their cause, with a view to their prediction, to enable those exposed to them to take such preventive and protective measures as are possible. To this end the United States Signal Service is making efforts to investigate these phenomena, and Sergeant John P. Finley, U. S. Signal Station, Detroit, Mich., who has charge of the investigation, asks for information from any person who, in this or previous years, has witnessed any remarkable wind storm.

A HEROIC DEED.—About 500 people at the One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth Street Station of the Sixth Avenue Elevated Road witnessed a thrilling scene at 5:15 o'clock yesterday. On an inlet of the Harlem River two brothers, John and Henry Bennett, aged twelve and fifteen years, residing in Mott Haven, stood upon a large timber fishing. They were about fifty feet from the shore. Tired of the sport they began rocking their unwieldly craft. Suddenly they were precipitated into the slimy spool, which is about ten feet deep. They made ineffectual efforts to grasp the timber, but this quickly floated out of reach. They had twice disappeared, but on reaching the surface a third time they were discovered locked in each others' arms.

The great crowd stared at the drowning boys in speechless horror, making no attempt to save them. At this moment an elegantly attired young gentleman rushed down the station steps, divesting himself of his coat, vest and silk hat as he approached the brink. Without hesitancy and disregarding the cry, "Oh, see the dude," he plunged into the greenish ooze and soon reached the drowning boys. He drew their heads above water and wholly unaided swam to the timber some yards away and lifted them upon it.

A few minutes later the two boys and their half-fainting rescuer were drawn ashore by a score of willing men who waded into the pool. Gaining the bank, the heroic rescuer, disdaining proffered congratulations and concealing his identity under the name of "Smith," coolly resumed his apparel and disappeared.—*New York Morning Journal, May* 28.

[The gallant gentleman described above, is, we are informed, Mr. Samuel Person, once a resident of Fayetteville and son of the late Judge Person.]

Charles C. Fulton, editor and proprietor of the Baltimore *American*, died in that city on Thursday last. From the position of type setter on the Baltimore *Sun* he rose to be editor and owner of the Baltimore *American*, a great newspaper property. He was a power in Maryland Republican politics, and as a man was genial, kind and public spirited.

Commencement at the University.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., June 8, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—My scrap-book contains a report of the sayings and seeings at our University during its commencement week in 1858. This report was prepared at the request of your honored father who was always foremost in telling North Carolinians whatever of the honorable and the patriotic was being done in their State. Rejoicing to see you in your father's seat, we hope that a double portion of his spirit will rest upon you—that with his name you may inherit his wisdom, his zeal, his love for what is true, his scorn of all that is base, his fear of God and his love of man. This report was the beginning of a series to which each year made its contribution until 1864. In 1865 Sherman's bummers deprived your father of his power for good in his native State, and so quenched a light that had shone for many years with great purity and power. May the lamp in your hand always pour into our eyes light as searching and as acceptable.

The late, the seventy-ninth, commencement at Chapel Hill closed the most successful year of work that has marked the resuscitation of our University. The kind and the amount of work done is likely to satisfy the claims of severe critics, and the number of workmen shows that the demand for such work is reviving in North Carolina. But there ought to be five times as many. Parents and guardians have the children and the money. But they have not yet recovered from the apprehensions which dominate a people harassed and well nigh ruined by war. To such a people daily bread for the body is apt to be of supreme importance, not only for themselves but for their posterity. The calmness with which, in the stormy times of 1776, our forefathers ordered a University in which all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted, is sufficient proof that they were not moved by passion in moulding a new people, that they well knew that it was not cotton, nor timber, nor tobacco, nor manufactures, nor railroads that constitute a State; but men. "Give us these, and all those shall be added thereunto" is a truth, everlastingly true, among the civilized as among the barbarians, among pre-Adamites as for the last man. And this was the sentiment that suffused all Judge Manning's thoughtful and eloquent address last Wednesday—that appeared in every paragraph of Dr. Hepburn's wonderful sermon. It has been just forty years since Judge Manning left Chapel Hill to win fame and fortune at the month of the Mississippi. While here he was a roommate of Ashbel G. Brown of California, and a class-mate of J. B. Batchelor of N. C., of A. B. Hawkins of Fla., of F. D. Lute of N. Y., of D. W. C. Stone of Texas; so widely, so widely scattered is the fruit that falls from the ancient and, thank God, still vigorous tree at Chapel Hill. Judge Manning's theme was "The duties of Citizenship." In the well considered words of a great lawyer, with great dignity of manner and elegance of person, the Chief Justice of Louisiana enforced by reasoning and by example that "we must lay the foundation of knowledge, and of right principle in respect of political obligation which is the precedent of a purer code of political ethics." He placed the study of political philosophy by the side of mental philosophy and of moral philosophy and of natural philosophy, as a permanent feature of a college curriculum. So that the important—the great practical lesson that the great Judge would enforce was "that the performance of the political functions that appertain to citizens of our republic is the important duty of the hour." The energy and enthusiasm of the Editor of the Raleigh *News and Observer* have secured this admirable essay for the benefit of his readers. It ought to be in the hands of every citizen of North Carolina. That it is worthy of the attention of every man that carries a conscience or casts a vote was evident by the allusion to it in his sermon by Dr. Hepburn, who, we all know, never wastes his words, or utters mere flattery.

Dr. Hepburn followed his discourse to our girls at Peace Institute on "whatsoever things are lovely," by one to our boys at our University on whatsoever things are strong—"I have written unto you, young men, because ye are strong and the word of God abideth in you, and ye have overcome the wicked one." This was a sermon to which Natural Science, or Evolution, or the conflict of Science and Revelation contributed not one idea. Its utterances belonged not to the physical and changeable, but to the metaphysical and the eternal. Strength of soul is as much better than strength of body as eternity is worth more than time. To be strong is to love truth, to distinguish between its forms and its essence, to be courageous and courteous in propagating it, to welcome the assistance of the weak, to bear with the opposition of ignorance and perverseness. This strength of character comes from the abiding with one of the word of God. The records of History—the speculations of Philosophy, the discoveries of Science are of the earth—earthy in comparison with these high and holy truths. These two sermons of Dr. Hepburn—that on mental beauty and that on mental streng—thought to be published together and distributed to every teacher in North Carolina, to be read before every pupil in North Carolina.

The essays of the Society representatives and of the graduates for this year were very creditable to their heads and to their hearts. They showed that at our University Science and Religion receive the proper and distinctive cultivation. "Let your moderation be known unto all men" is evidently a controlling maxim at Chapel Hill. This fact was gracefully and gratefully alluded to by Dr. Hepburn in his giving to the graduates the Bibles which had been the guides of their childhood, the evolvers of their manhood, and should be the source of all manliness—the diffusers of the fear of God and the love of man. But these speeches were too long. Ten minutes is long enough for any young man to show the girls how he looks and the men what he thinks. This was the time allowed in your, Mr. Editor, old times of construction and in our new times of reconstruction. As rewards for their diligence and self-denial there were distributed to the graduates of 1883 seven diplomas for A. B., one for A. M., three for Ph. B. and three for B. L. The honorary degree, of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. J. E. C. Smedes, principal of the St. Augustine Institution for our colored citizens at Raleigh; that of L. L. D. on the Rev. Dr. Shipp of the Vanderbilt University; the Rev. S. Mendelsohn, the learned Rabbi of Wilmington, N. C., Prof. H. E. Shepherd, the distinguished educator of Charleston, S. C., and on the Hon. John Manning, the learned and successful Professor of Law in the University of North Carolina. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon Prof. Graham, the head of the High and Graded School of Fayetteville, whose praise is through all his native State.

Mr. Paul Cameron, whose name is synonymous with that of light, law and liberty in North Carolina, advocated before the trustees and before the *Alumni* the erection on the University grounds of a monument to express our gratitude for the wisdom that marked the long and wise and powerful work of Gov. Swain for the youth of the State he loved to the last.

The *alumni* ordered the immediate erection of a gymnasium for the development of the physique of their younger brethren that their bodies may be as strong and as graceful as their minds. Gov. Jarvis, in presenting their diplomas to the graduates, promised them that their successors should have at Chapel Hill an auditorium in which all who come to Commencement shall be able to hear all the wise words that are uttered there, and to see all the pretty girls who come to gratify the wise and to bewitch the unwise.

There was a goodly gathering of North Carolinians at Chapel Hill. Beautiful belles came adorned with their medals in art and music and rhetoric, to smile on the recipients of medals in science and language and oratory, as they bowed, in the presence of proud parents, before Judge Manning, and Dr. Hepburn, and Mr. Cameron, and Major Graham, and Dr. Long, and Col. Burgwyn. So ended another lesson in the long and glorious liturgy of Science and Religion at our venerable University. *Esto perpetua.*

C. P.

Fayetteville or Old Ferry—Which?

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR:—I attach below the leading editorial of the Wilmington *Post*, of June 8th.

It strikes your correspondent that there is a lesson here for Fayetteville people. Shall we presume that this "short cut" from Wilson to Florence must necessarily come through Fayetteville; and, trusting to our own presumptions, finally discover that Fayetteville, alike with Wilmington, is flanked? It is a well-known fact that a route seven miles below Fayetteville is the shortest by several miles, and that by engineers' estimates it will cost, besides the perpetual running expenses for the longer distance, about one hundred thousand dollars for extra and additional grades and bridges over Rockfish and other streams to come to our town. The "cut off," if it comes through Fayetteville, will be several miles longer and on a more expensive grade. I am informed that the estimates of the whole additional cost would be in the neighborhood of $150,000.

It is an open secret that through the earnest advice of Hon. R. R. Bridgers, President of the Coast Line system, his people will agree to encounter all these extra natural costs, provided our people will bear the superficial costs, and really desire that the road shall come through the town instead of passing below it. Col. Bridgers has said more than once that if his company were *given* the right of way through the town and an eligible site for depot, he had no doubt of the location of the road through the place.

His company, at the General Stockholders' meeting called for the 21st inst., will certainly build this "cut off," and they will also decide to come to Fayetteville, *if right of way and a depot site is tendered them;* but if, with the additional expenses of longer distance, grades and bridges, they have to pay an *entrance fee* into the town, they will treat Fayetteville as they have treated Wilmington, and give us the go-by.

If our C. F. & Y. V. R. R. is going to Bennettsville and around and across the country for freight and trade, I see no reason why a place for a direct through line north and south should not be given to the Wilson & Florence road. We want not not only competing lines but feeders for the grand trunk routes north and south, all touching our market. This grand through route should be *welcomed* to Fayetteville, and with no time lost about it.

Yours truly,

O. H. B.

WILSON & FLORENCE R. R.—The question is very frequently asked, whether the new road from Wilson to Florence, leaving this city off the main line of travel between the north and south, will injure Wilmington. It is a very important question, and a matter that should be studied well, but one that we take to be entirely settled as to the fact whether the road will be constructed or not. We are informed that Mr. Bridgers and his friends have decided to build the road; so that is settled. Now the question is, as Boss Tweed said, "what are you going to do about it?" If our merchants had treated Mr. Bridgers as a friend instead of treating him like an alien or an enemy; if they had taken him by the hand and seconded his efforts; if they had asked him to join in building up Wilmington, and at the same time joined him in building up the railroads, we might have had a bright and brilliant future—but, instead of that, we may expect to have hard work to hold our own for the next ten years. * * * *

The railroad men who control the great route between the north and south cannot study the wants of Wilmington; they have their own interest to look out for, and they have the energy and good sense to do it. * * * *

The Voice of a Distinguished Southerner against the Charlatanism of Modern Patent Learning.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 11, 1883.

The usual season for school commencements is now at hand. Sophomoric oratory is flourishing in its exuberance, despite the withering heat of June. All the graces of female rhetoric are summoned into vigorous action; then comes the stereotyped valedictory, and the parting sighs which "crush the life from out young hearts;" then follows the long vacation—the time during which mental energy is recruited and mental waste restored.

The summer Normal School begins its session at Chapel Hill on the 15th of June. Dr. M. A. Newell, Principal of the Maryland Normal School, Baltimore, has again been invited by President Battle to assume charge of the institution. I trust that the present "Normal" will attain a higher degree of efficiency, and exert a greater power for usefulness, than any which has preceded it. Such institutions, under capable and enlightened supervision, tend to elevate the tone of the teaching profession throughout the entire State; they become centres of educational illumination and influence. The danger which seems to lurk latent in Normal schools, so far as my observation has gone, is a disposition on the part of those trained in their methods and imbued with their spirit, to substitute empiricism for genuine scholarship, to exact out of all due measure the virtue and efficiency of their so-called "methods," to disparage the pure culture which they do not possess, and to set up in its stead a mechanical dexterity, a mere skill in manipulation, as though that were the acme and the ideal of the true teacher. How one is to impart to others that which he has never thoroughly acquired, the apostles and oracles of the Normal School method have never vouchsafed to explain. This dangerous fallacy, originating among the Normal school lights of New England, or receiving its inspiration from them, is being rapidly propagated throughout the country by its votaries, with all the enthusiastic zeal that characterizes a subtle heresy, whether in theology or in educational philosophy, and is even finding its way into our conservative Southern land. "Only acquire," say our Normal School champions, "my magical skill in 'methods,' and you may contemptuously flout all pure learning, all ennobling culture." A graduate of a Northern Normal School was heard seriously to declare that he would teach any subject successfully at half an hour's notice, by virtue of the invincible excellence of his "methods." The question of any previous academic training was, of course, ignored, as an entirely irrelevant issue. This absurdity has its parallel, so far as I am aware, only in an advertisement of Ashley Phosphates, which I once read in an idle moment. A gentleman at a certain hotel requested a waiter to bring him a plate of green peas, to which that functionary is represented as answering: "Have none on hand, sah, but can raise you some, sah, in half an hour, by the aid of Ashley Phosphates." This, though an undesigned, is a suggestive, caricature of the ideal Normal School method.

It is my sincere hope that the native good sense and genuine conservatism of our North Carolina teachers will be proof against the pernicious teachings of these imported theories. Their whole tendency is debasing; it is subversive of the conception of culture for its own sake, and of culture in any form; it inculcates a disingenuous spirit of expendiency and taints the very sources of our mental life, by setting up, as the supreme end, a system of complex trickery intended to mislead the credulous and unwary. There is no just cause of astonishment that under the dominion of such a system professional attainment should decline, aspiration languish, and lofty ideals become almost extinct. H. E. S.

The Indian War.

The War Department has received the following official dispatch from Whipple Barracks, Arizona, dated June 6th:

Lieutenant Davis of the 3d cavalry, after an examination of the Indians recently surrendered at San Carlos, reports that the Chiricahuas surrendered belonged to Loco's family. They number eighteen women and children. Six days ago the Mexican troops surprised the hostiles in the southern Sierra Madre. This party of Indians was cut off from the main body and three days after the fight started for the reservation. One of the party went back to bring in Loco, but Loco was too old to travel and told them to come without him. Loco has one boy and a squaw with him. All the Indians were together when surprised by the Mexican troops. Charley McComas was with them and was well treated. He was kept to aid them in case of surrender. The Indians knew nothing of Gen. Crook when they left, but knew the country was full of troops, and if attacked will fight until whipped and then scatter through the Sierra Madre. The most of them will attempt to work back to the reservation; some expect no mercy and will keep up the fight and remain in the mountains as long as possible. They have no other place to go. The mountains in many places are inaccessible.

Gen. Crook will probably not meet any of them before reaching the extreme southern part of the Sierra Madre. I do not know the exact number of fighting men but it is between 100 and 150 with more than 300 women and children. The number of men includes boys large enough to bear arms. The Indians think that Gen. Crook will have trouble to find the hostiles. The latter will run if they can. The Chiricahuas and Warm Springs Indians, with a few renegades, are the only Indians on the war path in Mexico. "Dutchy," the Chiricahua who surrendered at Fort Thomas, puts the number of fighting men including boys able to bear arms at 107, including those just surrendered. The Indians are commanded by Geronimo, and will not fight if they can help it.

Under date of June 8th, from General Sheridan's Headquarters at Chicago, we learn that a Tombstone special by courier from Mexico, relates that Gen. Crook is encamped thirty miles northeast of Nacori, from which point he is sending scouts out in all directions. Up to the time of the departure of the courier he had been unsuccessful in discovering any signs of the Indians. Capt. Cosona's company of Mexican regulars have left Oposeur, Sonora, to join Crook. They number 150 men. If Crook accomplishes anything it must be by June 20th, as the rainy season will have then set in, and the streams in the mountains will be so swollen as to prevent the passage of the troops. Crook's present camp is on the spot where Col. Gares had his fight with the Indians April 20th.

THE MISSION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—The *Tribune*, says the New York *World*, has found a Kentucky paper—the Louisville *Courier-Journal*—which seems to believe that the Democratic party is here for only one object, namely, to reform the tariff.

Well, one important mission of the Democracy, certainly, is to reform taxation.

The Republican party has taxed the people on all the necessaries of life to carry on an extravagant Government and accumulate an enormous surplus revenue. This surplus is really not beneficial to the country. It places in the hands of the ruling party the means of debauching the ballot box and perpetuating its power. It is a monster corruption fund. Out of it grow all the profligate measures that disgrace Congress. It represents the impoverishment of the people, and the crippling of trade for the enrichment of dishonest public officers and favored interests.

One of the objects of Democracy is to reduce this dangerous surplus and to economize the Governmental expenses. Then all taxation will be reformed and decreased.

The *Tribune* finds "half a dozen things the Democracy are here for that have nothing to do with the tariff." Our contemporary might increase its list.

The Democratic party is here to drive the thieves from the temple of the Government with scourges.

It is here to restore the simplicity and purity of republican institutions and to crush out the arrogance, pretentiousness and tyrannical tendencies of old Federalism revived under the name of a "strong" Government.

It is here to put a stop to such scandals as the *Tribune* presents to-day, as every day, to its readers. The Star-route trial, in which "distinguished Republicans" are arraigned for conspiracy and fraud. The investigation of the Republican Supervising Architect for frauds in contracts. The glaring effort of the Republican Administration to make the investigation a farce. The gathering of poor negroes round the Court of Claims at Washington to receive a beggarly dividend on the sums out of which they were robbed by the Republican Freedman's Bank. The infamous Ottman compromise, by which $19,000 of the Government's recovered money was a second time stolen from the Treasury to divide between the original thieves and others. The new Civil-Service Commission again on the defensive, charged with improper appointments of local examiners. A Republican ex-Congressman's charges of corruption and violations of law against Government officials in the Norfolk Navy-Yard. The impudent farce of a reference of the charges to the Republican heads of bureau who are themselves the accused parties. This is only a single day's batch, supplied by the *Tribune's* columns, of the scandals which the Democratic party is here to remove.

It is here to assert and maintain the right of the people to elect, and after election to inaugurate, the President of its choice.

It is here to warn the Republican oligarchy which assumes to have a right to a monopoly of the National Government that it never again can—that it never again shall—rob the nation of a Democratic President chosen by the people's votes.

Presidential Candidates.

The New York *Times's* Washington correspondent says that the reported interview of Mr. Hendricks with a Western reporter has excited much comment, generally unfavorable to Mr. Hendricks. The interviews with Senator Beck and Mr. Watterson in New York have been talked of to day by members of Congress in town, and the conversations which they provoked here brought out some expressions of opinion about who would be the Democratic candidates. Senator Morgan of Alabama, in talking with the *Times's* correspondent, said that the suggestion made by Senator Pugh, his colleague, through the *Times*, that Mr. Abram S. Hewitt would be regarded in the South as a strong candidate, had quite stirred up the people in Alabama. "There was a good deal of sense in the suggestion," said Mr. Morgan; "Mr. Hewitt is an able man, and would, no doubt, be regarded with favor. There might be a feeling that he was not close to the people. The masses of our people have an instinctive knowledge that leads them toward the men who are always with them in sympathy. They feel, for instance, that ex-Senator McDonald has always been with them; that he is honest, an earnest Democrat, and a man not beyond their reach." Senator Morgan does not regard the talk about the "old ticket" with favor. "I was very much in earnest in working for the election of Mr. Tilden in 1876. I was an Elector on the State ticket and labored zealously for its success. My admiration for Mr. Tilden was greatly diminished, however, when he developed an affability for surrender." Senator Gorman, of Maryland, is a warm personal friend of Mr. Hendricks, and he doubts the accuracy of the statements reported as having been made by the Indiana statesman. Mr. Gorman looks upon Mr. McDonald as perhaps the most popular prospective candidate among Southern Democrats.

The Republican who is regarded by Senator Beck as the most formidable man to be nominated in 1884, and whose name he declines to give, is Senator Allison. Senator Morgan says he knows this, as he and Mr. Beck have talked it over and hold the same opinion.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The unveiling of Valentine's statue of General Lee will take place at Lexington, Va., two weeks from to-day. General John B. Gordon will be marshal of the day, and Major John W. Daniel will pronounce an oration.

Two brothers Barker, noted desperadoes, were lynched at Waverly, Iowa, on Friday. They exhibited much "grit" on the occasion, "though shedding a few tears;" and plead in extenuation that they had never killed more than one man apiece, as that very recently.

A banquet was given in London on Saturday night by the Irish members of Parliament in honor of Senator Jones of Florida, who is a native of Dublin. Mr. Parnell presided.

The Turks have been fighting the Hottis and Curatos in Dalmatter—why, we have not been able to find out—and on the 1st, 2d and 3d of this month are reported to have lost some 1,300 men.

It is officially announced at Madrid that the law prohibiting the landing of free negroes in Cuba, except on the payment of $1,000, has been repealed.

Suleiman Daood Pasha, one of Arabi's generals, was hanged at Alexandria, Egypt, on Friday. His offence was setting fire to Alexandria just before the entry of the British troops. He declared that he had been victimized by Arabi. He is believed to have died of fright before the drop fell.

Another execution for semi political offence took place on the same day at Dublin—that of Timothy Kelly for participation in the Phœnix Park murders. But the Irishman, unlike his Egyptian fellow, met his fate calmly.

The Directors of the Albemarle & Raleigh Railroad at a recent meeting in New York, determined to locate the shops and other works of the Company at Raleigh. The Tarboro *Southerner* thinks that the $140,000 required will be subscribed by Wake and the other counties interested, and that work will begin August 1st.

AN HISTORIC RELIC.—Our townsman Mr. T. D. Jones, has in his possession a long black whiskey bottle, out of which Generals Johnston and Sherman took their last drink after signing the articles of the surrender on the 26th of April, 1865. This bottle was left with Mrs. Bennett who lives four miles west of Durham where Johnston surrendered.—*Durham Recorder.*

The Texas Wool Growers' Convention in session at San Antonio last week passed resolutions condemning the doctrine of a tariff for revenue only, and strongly recommending that the next Congress be petitioned to repeal the unjust laws affecting the wool industry of the United States, and asking the united co-operation of all organizations throughout the country to this end.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Corsets for Summer Wear.

We now show a new line of Dr. Warner's

Coraline Corsets

constructed after the anatomy of the human body, and specially adapted to the months of

July and August.

Strictly speaking it is a perfect and delightful

Summer Corset,

made for that purpose, and receiving the cheerful endorsement of every Lady familiar with its construction and comfort.

The Coraline Corset is made throughout of superior materials and is warranted in every respect.

Sole Agent for the sale of the Coraline Corset in Fayetteville.

FRANK W. THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.
June 14, 1883 1t

Rose & Leak

HAVE received within the last day or two the following additions to their varied stock:

BEAU-IDEAL CORSETS;
LAKE GEORGE SHEETINGS;
ALAMANCE PLAIDS;
FANCY MATTINGS;
WHITE PIQUE;
NAINSOOKS;
WHITE LINEN LAWN;
DRESS SHIELDS;
WHALE BONE;
BROWN LINEN DRILLING;
COATS' SPOOL COTTON;
CHILDREN'S and LADIES' HOSIERY.
COMMERCIAL NOTE PAPER;
ENVELOPES;
PRETTY CALICOES;
BROWN DRILLINGS;
10-4 SHEETINGS;
NOBBY STRAW HATS;

And many other articles.
Call in and examine.
Respectfully,

ROSE & LEAK.
June 14, 1883. 19tf

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES; Saw Mills;
Grist Mills; Flour Mills; Roller Mills;
Cotton Gins; Cotton Presses;
Cane Mills and Evaporators;
Horse Powers; Threshing Machines;
Fanning Mills; Cider Mills;
Mowing and Reaping Machines;
Wheat Drills; Mill Rock;
Turbine Wheels;
Mill Gearing; Shafting; Pulleys;
Mill Spindles; Mill Saws;
Circular Saws; Inspirators; Pumps.

Everything wanted in the machinery line delivered at short notice. My arrangements are such that I can save on many articles the freight and sell at manufacturers' prices. Write for prices.

J. B. UNDERWOOD.
Fayetteville, June 14, 1883. 19-2t

A LIVE BUSINESS.

L. L. WORRELL desires the public to know that his

WOOL FACTORY

is still in operation, fitted with all the most approved appliances and machinery. He guarantees good work and uses only the very best oil.

☞ Packages of Wool left with his efficient and enterprising agent, N. H. Cohen, south side Hay street, will receive prompt attention, and be forwarded to the factory with dispatch.

L. L. WORRELL.
June 14, 1883. 19-4t

PAINTING.

MISS LIZZIE MALLETT is prepared to take pupils (ladies and children) in

PAINTING AND DECORATIVE ART

in all their branches. Having enjoyed a thorough course of study and practice in painting, she hopes to give satisfaction. Pupils received either in class or separately. For farther particulars, terms, &c., apply at her residence, corner Maiden Lane and Burgess street.

June 14, 1883. 1t

Save Time! Save Money!

BY BUYING THE

Clarke Seed Cotton Cleaner!

A Saving Machine! A Paying Machine!

Raises the grade and quality of Cotton. Prevents the gin from cutting or napping the lint. Will pay for itself on a few bales of cotton. Call on or address S. C. RANKIN & CO., Ag'ts,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 14, 1883. 19-3m

Eureka Mineral Springs.

BUILDING LOTS are offered for sale at low prices until further notice. Quite a number of lots have already been sold.

For further information about the purchase of lots apply to Messrs. Ayer Bros. who are Agents to sell lots and have deeds drawn for the same. The location of the various streets, lots and public squares will be pointed out by me on the grounds.

Parties wishing to make contracts for the delivery of shingles and lumber can do so with the Messrs. Ayer Bros. in town, or with me at the Springs. J. W. LANCASHIRE.
June 14, 1883. 19tf

Executor's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Executor upon the estate of the late Albert P. Hart, all persons having claims against said decedent are notified to exhibit the same to me on or before June 14, 1884.

J. C. STEDMAN,
Executor of A. P. Hart.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 13, 1883. 19-6t

R. S. HUSKE,

Attorney at Law,

No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 14, 1883. 19-1y

NOTICE.

Now that the Spring Seed season is about over SEDBERRY wishes to return thanks to his many customers for their unparalleled patronage in that line. He attributes this partly to the fact that he has always made it a rule to give away or destroy all SEEDS LEFT OVER AFTER EACH SEASON, and every paper of BUIST'S SEEDS he sells he GUARANTEES TO BE NEW AND FRESH STOCK.

He will have a FRESH SUPPLY OF TURNIP SEEDS in time for Fall planting. Due notice will be given.

June 7, 1883 18tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....JUNE 14, 1883.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months.....1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.
Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

R. S. HUSKE.
A. DAUPHIN—La. S. L.
Miss LIZZIE MALLETT—Painting.
L. L. WORRELL—A Live Business.
J. C. STEDMAN—Executor's Notice.
J. B. UNDERWOOD—Machinery, &c.
KISP & LEAK—Corsets, Sheetings, &c.
J. N. TILLINGHAST—Stone-Ware Churns.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Corsets for Summer.
J. W. LANCASHIRE—Eureka Mineral Springs.
D. C. RANKIN & Co—Save Time! Save Money!
McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE—T. B. O. P. A. M. I.

ABOUT TOWN.

NEW DWELLING.—Col. J. B. Starr, with his characteristic business energy and enterprise, has nearly finished the building of a neat cottage of four rooms on Arch street, which will make a nice home for some good tenant with a small family.

ANOTHER IMPROVEMENT.—Thomas Whitfield, of the firm of Whitfield & Henderson, has the architect, carpenters, plasterers, etc., hard at work on his new dwelling on Gillespie street, which is creditable to his public spirit, and is another indication of our steady growth.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Charles Huske, formerly of this town, now Fish Commissioner of South Carolina, under whose able and efficient management that department of the State government has made very marked and gratifying progress, is visiting friends and relatives in Fayetteville.

PICNIC EXCURSION.—The children, friends and patrons of the Baptist Sunday School will take a railroad excursion to Sanford, and have a basket picnic at that point, on next Tuesday, 19th inst. There will be a large crowd in attendance and a pleasant day is anticipated.

HONORS TO OUR YOUNG MEN.—It gives us pleasure to note that the University of North Carolina, at its recent commencement, bestowed degrees of honor upon several of our young men, as follows: C. T. Haigh, General History; Kirkland Huske, Scientific English; J. R. Monroe, General History, Latin and German.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE.—Impressive services were performed on Monday evening last in the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Colored church (Bethel) on upper Hay street. Appropriate addresses, music and an imposing procession of Odd Fellows combined to make a fine display.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—Rev. F. W. Eason, formerly pastor of the Baptist Church in this town, and now of New Berne, will preach in the Baptist church next Sunday morning and evening. The mere announcement of this fact will insure large congregations of the admirers of this popular preacher. Mr. Eason was to have visited Fayetteville some weeks ago, but was prevented from doing so by the serious illness of his wife.

CLOSING IN THE EVENING.—Will not our merchants and other business men heed the fond yearnings of their clerks and employes and consult their own comfort by closing their stores at 7 o'clock in the evening during the dull summer season? It would give an hour of the pleasantest part of the day for relaxation and recreation, and the loss of trade would amount to little or nothing.

LECTURE.—Rev. F. W. Eason, pastor of the Baptist Church of New Berne, will lecture in Williams Hall next Monday evening—subject of lecture, "A Man amongst Men." The proceeds of the evening's entertainment will be devoted to the Baptist Sunday School; and this very laudable object, together with the lecturer's talent and eloquence, which our people have enjoyed in the past, will, we hope, fill the large hall to overflowing.

PRICES ADVANCING.—Let the sceptic, if any there be remaining, as to the progress and increasing prosperity of Fayetteville, note the demand for real estate, and the prices for which it has recently sold, and the increase in rents—

"Which we wish to remark,
And our meaning is plain,
That in regard to the rent it gives us much p[ain]
Which the same we are free to maintain."

THE RAILROAD CONVICTS.—His friends were glad to see in town the other day Col. J. J. Jones, Superintendent of the convict force of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R., who came to perfect arrangements for bringing the gang to this point, to be in readiness for the labor on the Florence road. On Tuesday work began on a stockade for the convicts in rear of the gas-works, that the advantages of proximity to the railroad and abundance of water may be enjoyed.

AN IMPORTANT MATTER.—Some time ago the County Commissioners appointed a committee to ascertain the indebtedness of the county, and due publication was made to that effect in the OBSERVER. We learn that the notice to creditors by the committee has been generally disregarded, which is to be regretted, as the indebtedness cannot be known until all claims are in; it is, besides, important for the creditor to be prompt, for the sooner he submits his account the speedier is the prospect of settlement.

DEGREE CONFERRED.—The University of the State has conferred the degree of A. M. on Prof. Alex. Graham, Principal of the Fayetteville Graded School, and such a distinction could not be more worthily bestowed. As a conscientious and successful educator of youth Mr. Graham has few equals and no superior; and, by his able and unwearied efforts throughout this State and in South Carolina, he has done as much as any one man to uphold and strengthen the graded school system of popular education.

RURALIZING.—A party of about a dozen gentlemen—members of Co. F, of the 1st N. G. Regiment, and others—"celebrated Bethel" by a tip into the country, to McArthur's pond, where, fishing, smoking, reminiscencing and comforting the inner man with generous stores both solid and liquescent, they pleasantly passed the day. And—

"There, at the foot of yonder nodding beach,
That wreathes its old, fantastic roots so high,
Their listless length at noontide did they stretch,
To pore upon the brook that bubbled by"—

And just then one of the party hung a jack and snagged his hook, and in his efforts to get out of trouble he measured his stature (6 ft. 2 in.) in the stream, taking a full length bath in a fine seersucker suit—the only man in the crowd to show an unreasonable hankering after water during the day.

SUDDEN DEATH OF CAPT. HURT.—Last Friday, at about dinner-time, the community was startled by the news that Capt. Hurt had been found dead in his room at the Fayetteville Hotel. About 12 m. Capt. Hurt went to his room to lie down, Mr. Chas. Glover, the proprietor of the hotel, handing him a paper to read as he passed. At dinner-time a servant went up to his room, but returned to the office and reported that he could not be roused. Mr. Glover then went to the room and found that Capt. Hurt was indeed dead, though his body was still warm. Physicians were summoned, who pronounced it a case of apoplexy, and Dr. J. W. McNeill, the coroner, considered the cause of death so patent as to obviate the necessity of an inquest. The deceased was not a man of robust health but he was not an invalid, and was apparently as well as usual, talking with friends and acquaintances an hour or two before his sudden death.

Capt. Hurt was for many years prominently identified with our boating interests, being one of the best known captains on the river and a large stockholder in one of the lines. A steamer now plies the Cape Fear, bearing his name. After the war Capt Hurt engaged in mercantile business for a time, but of late years he has led a life of quiet and retirement, spending the summer in the mountains and the winter in Fayetteville. He was a Virginian by birth, and was about 73 years of age.

THE GRADED SCHOOL ROLL OF HONOR.—At the close of the session of the Fayetteville Graded School, on Friday last, 8th inst., Captain W. W. Ray, in a very neat and appropriate manner, presented the prizes for perfect attendance and the greatest number of headmarks to the successful competitors in the different grades, as follows:

GRADE NO. 1—*Teacher, A. Graham.*

1st prize,	Misss Julia A. Monroe,	232
2nd "	Mr. Wm. Ledbetter,	227
3rd "	Miss Annie B. McGary,	214
4th "	Mr. E. T. McKethan, Jr.,	205

Prizes for perfect attendance were awarded to Misses Mary Lilly Taylor, Annie B. McGary, Julia A. Monroe, and Messrs. Joseph McArthur and Willie Sheetz.

GRADE NO. 2—*Teacher, J. P. Monroe.*

1st prize,	Mr. David Wright,	200
2nd "	Miss Lizzie McPherson,	199
3rd "	Mr. Henry Cohen,	147
4th "	Miss Annie Haigh,	138

Prizes for perfect attendance were awarded to Messrs. Henry Cohen, Harry Smith, Thomas L. Hinson, and Misses Jennie McDuffie, Lizzie McPherson, Annie Powers and Mabel Smith.

GRADE NO. 3—*Teacher, Mrs. Lamecia.*

1st prize,	Miss Jennie Rose,	91
2nd "	" Jane Tillinghast,	58
3rd "	Mr. Eugene Fort,	57
4th "	" Marsden Haigh,	48

Prizes for perfect attendance were awarded to Miss Edith Elliot, of South Carolina, and Mr. Eugene Fort.

GRADE NO. 4—*Teacher, Miss Mallett.*

1st prize, Miss Carrie Hockaday; 2nd prize, Miss Fannie Graham; 3rd prize, Miss Maggie Whitehead; 4th prize, Mr. Gus Rose.

Prizes for perfect attendance were awarded to Misses Alice Jones and Augusta Currie, and Mrs. Geo. Whaley and Jas. Fort.

GRADE NO. 5—*Teacher, Miss Woodward.*

1st prize, Miss Loula Graham; 2nd prize, Mr Frank Thornton; 3rd prize, Miss Bertha Cole; 4th prize, Mr. Dan Wilson.

Prizes for perfect attendance were awarded to Misses Annie Monroe, Bertha Cole, Alice Warwick, and Messrs. Walter McRae and Dannie McArthur.

GRADE NO. 6—*Teacher, Mrs. Bryan.*

1st prize, Miss Callie McKethan; 2nd prize, Miss Etta Brown; 3rd prize, Miss Nellie Haigh; 4th prize, Mr. George Cohen.

Prizes for perfect attendance were awarded to Miss Callie McKethan, and Messrs. George Cohen, Norman Smith, Jamie McNeill and Charlie Muse.

GRADE NO. 7—*Teacher, Miss Matthews.*

End of 1st 5 months, 1st prize, Miss Mary Haigh.

End of 2nd 5 months, 1st prize, Miss Nannie Kyle; 2nd prize, Miss Mary Haigh; 3rd prizes, Misses Mary Davis and Annie Gaster, each having received the same number of headmarks.

GRADE NO. 8—*Teacher, Miss Troy.*

1st prize, Miss Louie McMillan; 2nd prize, Miss Ellen Evans; 3rd prize, Miss Mary Lamb; 4th prize, Mr. Robert Finlator; 5th prize, Mr. Alex. McLean; 6th prize, Miss Nannie Carver.

GRADE NO. 9—*Teacher, Miss Tillinghast.*

There are three classes in this grade.

Class No. 1—1st prize, Miss Mattie Brown; 2nd prize, Miss Fannie Ledbetter; 3rd prize, Miss Lizzie Lamb; 4th prize, Mr. Willie McKethan.

Class No. 2—1st prizes, Messrs. George Brandt and David Graham; 2nd prizes, Messrs. Cameron McRae and Albert Newberry.

Class No. 3—1st prize, Mr. Robert Atkins.

Messrs. Clem Huske and Jennings Pemberton were awarded Dr. Floyd's prize of American Dictionary for keeping the cleanest desks.

AN UNWELCOME GUEST.—The other evening, as the servant-girl in the family of Mr. George Brandt, on Haymount, was preparing the table for tea, she was startled to see a large moccassin coiled, cork-screw fashion, around the leg of the table. The snake glided to a corner of the room and showed fight, but was killed by the colored man, who hurried to the house at the alarm of the girl. The old fellow was evidently after the cream pot, for it is well known that the "wisdom of serpents" is not proof against the seductive allurements of "milk for babes."

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled-for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

B—Tabor Barom; Edw'd Brewington; E. H. Blake; Amanda Bartley.
C—Charity F. Clark; James Cheron; D. K. Campbell; Mrs. Mary A. Carver.
D—Wm. D. Dicks.
E—Miss Sophia Elliott.
F—Fibbie Fergison.
K—Miss Mary King; Mrs. Fannie King.
L—Miss Annie Lemis; Wm. Lary.
M—Archy Murphy; J. S. Moze; Maj. Neill McDong.
P—Fennell Price.
S—Miss Maggie Smith; Miss Delia Savage; Miss Martha A. Sammons; Mrs Jane Saywer.
T—V. B. Tuley; John R. Tolar.
W—Mrs. Jane Williams.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks shows the following changes: Loan increase, $2,560,800; specie decrease, $700,600; legal tender increase, $1,788,500; deposit increase, $436,150; circulation decrease, $795,200; reserve decrease, $2,475. The banks now hold $9,069,175 in excess of legal requirements.

Capt. A. D. Cazaux, of Wilmington, has left that city for New York whence he will sail to Europe for the purpose of arranging for the touching of ocean steamers at Wilmington for cotton freights.

Cotton.

Following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending June 7:

	1883.	1882.
Net receipts at U. S. ports,	25,238	14,978
Total receipts to date,	5,828,931	4,543,762
Exports for the week,	53,139	30,072
Total exports to date,	4,116,602	3,241,412
Stock at all U. S. ports,	461,578	429,190
Stock at all interior towns,	47,741	43,423
Stock at Liverpool,	984,000	998,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain,	99,000	70,000

The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,645,796 bales, of which 1,842,696 are American; against 2,401,014 and 1,394,806, respectively, last year. Receipts of cotton at all interior towns 12,942; receipts from the plantations 16,703; crop in sight 6,864,341.

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1, 1882: Galveston, 817,044 bales; New Orleans, 1,636,151; Mobile, 309,766; Savannah, 804,406; Charleston, 563,136; Wilmington, 128,477; Norfolk, 788,460; Baltimore, 73,167; New York, 150,844; Boston, 185,684; Providence, 12,533; Philadelphia, 92,213; West Point, 217,124; Brunswick, 5,508; Port Royal, 19,442; Pensacola, 4,465; City Point, 4,484; Indianola, 16,027; total, 5,828,931.

DECISION OF STATE TREASURER ON ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY.—"There is no appeal from the action of assessors in assessment of property to the board of county commissioners, but complaint can be made to the board under section 18, of the "machinery" act, and the board can revise and correct the lists. Under the same section the board of commissioners have power to raise the valuation upon such property as they shall deem unreasonably low."—*Ral. News and Observer.*

The collection of poll tax from the poorest portion of the Russian peasantry will entirely cease from January 1st next and the tax to be collected from the remainder of the people is to be reduced by one half.

WORMS DO EXIST IN THE HUMAN body to a great extent, and are often the cause of disease and death. Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will destroy and expel them from the system.

MARRIED.

REID—JORDAN—At Carthage, on the 7th inst., by Rev. Martin McQueen, Mr. W. N. REID, of Charlotte, to Miss ALICE B., daughter of Thos. J. Jordan, of this town.

WILLIAMS—McNEILL—On the 7th inst., by Rev. D. D. McBryde, at Sardis Church, in this county, Mr. J. MARSHALL WILLIAMS to Miss M. L. McNEILL, daughter of Mrs. R. C. McNeill.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

They Hit It Again.

Whoever it was, he will enjoy learning that the 156th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery at New Orleans, on May 8th, resulted as follows: Ticket No. 71,189, sold as a whole for $5 to a wealthy Cuban at Havana, drew the first capital prize of $75,000. No 47,803, sold to a New Yorker as whole, drew the second prize, $25,000. No. 23,433 drew the third capital prize, $10,000, and was sold in fifths, at $1 each, to Messrs. Jas. J. McMillan, through Messrs. Jones & Hamilton, Caldwell, Texas; to Mr. Sam. Jones, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Mr. P. Schumacker, of Allentown, Lehigh Co. Pa. Nos. 10,429 and 20,203, drew each the fourth capital, $5,000—sold in fifths at $1 each—among others to Henry Ehrhardt S. W. cor. 10th and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo.; J. F. Albert, 614 Locust st., same city, two-fifths collected by Messrs. C. B. Richard & Co., No. 61 Broadway, New York city, for a party in San Francisco, Cal. Many winners among those who captured $265,500 in prizes desired their names withheld. The next drawing occurs Tuesday, July 10th, and M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., will furnish any desired information on application.

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY
WILL CURE YOU
AND
FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	60@80
Hog Round,	12@12½	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	12½@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	14@15	Flint—good	9@10½
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	5@7
Sides,	12@13	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	9@00	Green,	4@5
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	11½@12	American,	4@4½
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	6@7
Shoulders,	11@12	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10@11	North Carolina,	12½a13
BEEF—		Western,	13@15
On foot,	3½@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.75
Java,	20@30	PORK—	9@10
Rio,	10@13	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTON TIES	1.65a2.00	Irish, bush	$1.50@1.75
CHICKENS—	25@35	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	12½@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8¼@9
N. C. Fam.	$6.50@8.25	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	6.00@8.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	1.00@1.10	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	6@7
Corn,—new	75@80	WOOL—	20@21½
Oats,	00@75	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	80@90	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Pease,	80@1.00	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

Middling	9½@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1 10@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.90
Virgin Dip	$2.00
Spirits	31@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	1.05@2 50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, June 12—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened dull at 34½ cents per gallon with no sales to report.

ROSIN—The market was dull at $1.25 for Strained and firm at $1.30 for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.50 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1.25 for Hard and $2.00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

STONE-WARE CHURNS
AT
TILLINGHAST'S
CROCKERY STORE.
June 14, 1883. 19-2t

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.
A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

J. M. BEASLEY

HAS IN STORE A WELL SELECTED LOT OF

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sizes.

CHAINS, CHARMS, LOCKETS, CROSSES, WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, NECK-CHAINS—GOLD AND PLATED;
PENS AND PENHOLDERS.

SOLID SILVER WARE.

Spoons—Table and Tea; Sugar Spoons; Forks; Cream and Gravy Ladles; Cake, Butter and Pie Knives.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Spoons—Table and Tea, Forks, Knives, Fish, Cake and Pie Knives, Sugar Spoons, Berry Spoons, Casters, Cake Baskets, Cups, Butter Dishes, Pickle Stands, Toilet Sets, Vases, Spoon Holders. Yes, they are all here.

CLOCKS.

One and Eight Day, Strike, Alarm, Weights and Springs—big and little.

CUTLERY.

Table Knives, Pocket Knives, Scissors, of all sizes. Yes, come to BEASLEY'S and you will find about anything you want, even to a Banjo String.

Repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.
J. M. BEASLEY,
Next door to Messrs. Hinsdale & Broadfoot's near Market Place.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 17, 1883. 15tf

We Have a Few Hundred
HATS, BONNETS, &c.
OF THE LATEST STYLES—CHEAP, MEDIUM AND FINE.
Also, a New Lot to arrive this week. We keep the
LATEST OUT,
being supplied by parties connected with the two leading Millinery Houses in the U. S.
We have some "jobs" in Hats, very cheap by the case or dozen.
CALL EARLY AND OFTEN AT NO. 17 HAY ST.
Mrs. DYE.
Fayetteville, June 7, 1883. 18tf

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn monthly.
CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.
L. S. L.
Louisiana State Lottery Company.
"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."
G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.
Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000 to which a reserve fund of over $350,000 has since been added.
By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.
The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.
It never scales or postpones.
Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS G, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **July 10, 1883—158th** Monthly Drawing.
CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths, in proportion.
LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF $5000		10,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000
	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the office of the Company in New Orleans.
For further information write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by Express, Registered Letter or Money Order addressed only to
M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans La.,
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.
June 14, 1883. 19-4t

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF NEWTON & POE HAS this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm will present them to Z. B. Newton, and all persons owing said firm will make payment to him.
Z. B. NEWTON.
E. A. POE.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 6, 1883. 18-6t

HAVING BOUGHT the entire interest of E. A. Poe in the Firm of Newton & Poe, I will continue to make bricks at the Barge Yard. I am now running the "Allen Press Brick Machine," and hope to be able to fill all orders for bricks.
Orders for brick will receive careful and prompt attention.
Z. B. NEWTON.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 3, 1883. 18-6t

Items of Interest.

UNSOLICITED opinions about the durability of our Shoes (for Ladies, Misses and Children, Gents, Boys and Youth) come in daily at GEO. BRANDT'S.
Three cases PRINTS, fast colors, from 5 cents and upwards, at GEO. BRANDT'S.
Two cases PRINTED LAWNS, fast colors, from 5 cents and upwards, at GEO. BRANDT'S.
Ziegler Brothers' Philadelphia Shoes to suit every body, at GEO. BRANDT'S.
Five cases of Gents', Youths' and Boys' Mohair, Alpaca, Seersucker and Linen Suits, Dusters and Ulsters at GEO. BRANDT'S
Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar,
24, 26, 28 and 30 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
June 7, 1883 18tf

To Contractors & Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Fayetteville Manufacturing Company, Fayetteville, N. C., for building a Cotton Factory 40x91 feet, two stories high, with a Tower at the end of said building 12x12 feet, same height. Also, a Picker House 25x30 feet, two stories high. The buildings are to be of brick with stone foundations. Truss roofs to be covered with tin. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of said Company in Fayetteville, N. C. Stone for foundations now on the ground.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Pres't.
A. G. BRADY, Treas'r.
May 31, 1883. 17-3t

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
Sash, Blinds and Doors.
S. SHEETZ & SON,
—DEALERS IN—
Furniture of all Grades.
WE have added to our large and well selected stock of Furniture, SASH, BLINDS and DOORS of all sizes. We have the agency for a first-class house in this line, and such goods not in stock we will order at short notice. All persons in want of Furniture or goods in our line would do well to give us a call before purchasing, as we intend to sell low for CASH.
Fayetteville, May 31, 1883 17tf

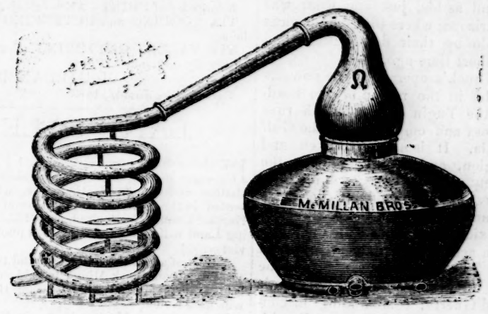
HAVING
THUS far disposed of the larger portion of our exclusive spring stock of
Men's, Youth's
AND
BOY'S CLOTHING,
I am now ready to offer the balance of our stock at almost any price rather than to carry it over till next season.
Purchasers of CLOTHING will find it greatly to their interest to call on us, as by so doing they can at least save twenty-five per cent.
HENRY R. NOVITZKY,
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
May 24.1883. 16tf

"MOORE COUNTY GRIT"
Corn-Mills and Millstones,
ALL SIZES.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD
FOR TABLE MEAL!
Samples of Meal Sent on Application.
NORTH CAROLINA MILLSTONE CO.
Charlotte, N. C.
(Please Mention this Paper.)

T. B. O. P. A. M. I.
AT
McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE.

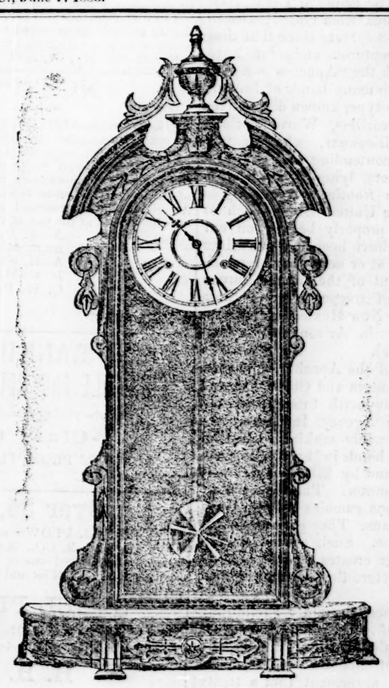
VIOLINS $1.50 to $20.
FLUTES, FIFES AND FLAGEOLETS.
GUITARS $5 to $25.
SHEET MUSIC; MUSIC BOOKS.
BEST ITALIAN AND RUSSIAN STRINGS.
5-CENT MUSIC.
Orders by Mail Receive Prompt Attention.
Save money by visiting or writing to
McNEILL & CO.,
HAY STREET.
Fayetteville, June 14, 1883. 19tf

TURPENTINE STILLS.



We are continually manufacturing our
Improved Seamless Stills,
and have on yard. Stills of 12, 15 and 20 barrels capacity. Also, a lot of SECOND-HAND STILLS, which we will sell at a bargain. We have a large assortment of
STILL WORMS,
from 5 to 7 feet diameter. Also, a large lot of new and second-hand CAPS and ARMS. We carry in stock STILL BOTTOMS of all sizes, which will enable us to re-bottom any size Still with dispatch. Also,
Grate Bars, Doors and Glue Kettles.
REPAIRING through the country a specialty.
SEVEN SECOND HAND WHISKEY STILLS, from 15 to 80 gallons. In fact, we carry a larger stock in this line than any house South, and sell upon the most accommodating terms. Call and see us.
McMILLAN BROS.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 7, 1883. 18tf

Come to Prior's Jewelry Store for Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.



Come to Prior's Jewelry Store for Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

At Prior's Jewelry Store you can get
WEIGHT CLOCKS, SPRING CLOCKS, ALARM CLOCKS, CALENDAR CLOCKS, CLOCKS that strike and CLOCKS that don't strike; CLOCKS of every description, big and little.

WATCHES AT PRIOR'S.

Watches and Clocks Cleaned and Repaired and Warranted at PRIOR'S.

COME TO PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE FOR
Engagement and Wedding Rings and Bridal Presents.
WARREN PRIOR & SON.
Fayetteville, April 26, 1883. 12tf

H. McD. ROBINSON,
LAW OFFICE,
GREEN STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
May 24, 1883 16-1y

ICE CREAM
MAY be had at the Fayetteville Hotel Dining Rooms on Tuesday and Thursday from 6 p. m. to 10 p. m.
June 7, 1883. 18-2t

FANCY CANDY,
CAKES AND CRACKERS,
&c. &c. &c.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

JUST RECEIVED.
ANOTHER shipment of LUMBER, including three car loads 20-foot plank. Also, 100,000 Sawed Heart Shingles, in bundles of 100, so that you can see what you are buying.
JAS. D. McNEILL.

General Crook and the Apaches.

General George Crook, whose recent operations against the Apaches and his late disappearance in the rugged country on the Mexican border inhabited by them, has made him an interesting figure, is a man a little on the shady side of fifty. He is a native of Ohio. After he was graduated at West Point he was appointed to a lieutenancy in the Fourth Infantry. This was in the year 1852. During the civil war he rose from the rank of colonel to that of brigadier-general in 1862, and major-general in 1864. He commanded the army of West Virginia in the valley of the Shenandoah. When the war ended Crook was serving as major in the Third Infantry, and was a brevet major-general of the United States army. He had risen to be full brigadier-general, his present rank, by the year 1873. General Crook is a man of fine presence, and possesses the gentle and genial as well as the stern qualities of the model soldier. Much interest is just now manifested in the movements of this gallant soldier and his command, who are in pursuit of the Apaches, and about whom, many conflicting reports are received. Such a hand as his, just and firm, was needed in Arizona, where the Indians gave great trouble by their depredations and outrages a short time ago.

General Crook's operations are now reported to be in the region of the headwaters of the Yugin River, which runs across Sonora and empties into the Gulf of California. It is a very broken and rugged region, and has long been the Apaches' refuge. General Crook operates from the west or Sonora side of the Sierra Madre Mountains, and on the Chihuahua side the Mexican commanders are evidently operating in accord with plans prearranged with him. The two forces cannot now be more than fifty miles apart. Generals Regaro and Guerra, commanding in Chihuahua, feel confident of General Crook's safety. One column, 300 strong, is pushing from the neighborhood of Casas Grandes, and was for four days not over eighty miles from where Crook was reported to be fighting.

No one understands the Indian character better than General Crook and when the full report of this last campaign is made it will without doubt add greatly to his well earned reputation as an Indian fighter and honest soldier, contrasting strangely with the tarnished reputations of the poker-playing butterflies of the staff departments of the army, at Washington and elsewhere.

The following history of affairs leading up to the present movement against the Indians will interest readers of THE OBSERVER:

The United States acquired Texas, New Mexico and Arizona from Old Mexico in the war of 1846-8. Ever since that time our army and adventurous emigrants have been fighting with the "Apaches"—a general name given to many bands of Indians of about the same type, known distinctively as Tontos Jicarillas, Warm Springs Indians and Chiricahuas, who for 200 years have been contending for the possession of the territory lying along what is now the Mexican frontier. According to the policy of the United States, such of the Apaches as properly belong on our side of the line have been collected into two reservations, at or near each of which is the usual agent of the Indian Bureau and a garrison of troops. One of these reservations is in New Mexico (Fort Stanton) and the other in Arizona at San Carlos (Fort Thomas).

A large part of the Apaches, however, still remain in Sonora and Chihuahua and occasionally come north to see their old friends, and the Agency Indians return their visits; and while making such trips they "keep their hands in" by stealing cattle and horses and by killing everybody whom they encounter. They are the national and common enemies of both Americans and Mexicans. They give no quarter and expect none. Such a visit or raid across the border creates a panic, but the cause is gone before the hue and cry can be raised.

Some time since, Secretary Frelinghuysen, in behalf of the United States, and Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, with the approval of his own Government, entered into an agreement (not a treaty) that the troops of either nation might follow such a raiding party across the national border and destroy them. Pursuit, however, must be immediate in "hot blood," on a "fresh trail," and according to international law (due notice being given to the other party), and must cease the moment the authorities of the territory invaded were able and willing to take it up.

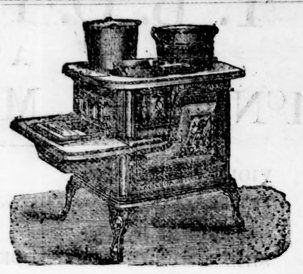
General Crook was assigned to command the Department of Arizona on account of his special fitness and experience, and he was given an increased force to enable him to prevent these Apache raids.

This force consisted of two full regiments of cavalry (the Third and the Sixth), one regiment of infantry (the First), and 200 Indian scouts (two-thirds of all now employed by the United States). General Crook was convinced by a recent raid that peace and security in Arizona could only be attained by making the Apaches in Sonora respect and fear the power of this Government, and he therefore determined to follow the raiders to their hiding places in the mountains which separate the Mexican States of Sonora and Chihuahua. He made his preparations with great care and deliberation, and took the precaution of first visiting Sonora in person and consulting with its civil and military authorities with regard to his contemplated movement.

They were only too glad to have such an auxiliary in the work of preventing Apache raids and having assured himself of this General Crook returned to his command and began the movement now in progress.

The War Department has given General Crook the fullest liberty to conduct this bold enterprise in his own way and his own time, reposing in him absolute confidence and furnishing him with men and money fully up to his requisitions and estimates.

There is no hurry in the matter, for during his absence from Arizona all the railway and mining operations and the other pursuits of the people of that Territory are going on without interruption, and his presence on the other side of the border will keep all hostile Apaches there from undertaking another raid.



Stoves! Stoves!

We are now receiving another consignment of

STOVES,

which we offer at Manufacturers' prices, together with a large assortment of PIECE and STAMPED TIN WARE.

Also, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Toilet Sets and Bath Tubs, (both sponge and hip); Stove Pans and Pipes, all sizes; Galvanized Iron Evaporators; Stove Repairs of all kinds. Call and see our Stove Pipe Shelves, the best thing out. Rising Sun Stove Polish always on hand—the best in use.

A large lot of FRUIT JARS—all sizes.

TIN ROOFING and GUTTERING promptly done.

TIN VALLEY GUTTERING of any length constantly on hand.

McMILLAN BROS.

Fayetteville, June 7, 1883 18tf

LAND SALE.

BY virtue of the power and authority given by a certain deed of mortgage executed by T. A. Hodges and wife to E. F. Moore, which is recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Harnett County, in Book O, page 133, the following Land will be offered for sale at public auction, viz:

A tract of about three hundred and twenty-four acres lying on Black Mingo in said county, and being the same land whereon said Hodges and wife now reside.

Place of Sale: Market House in Fayetteville, N. C.

Time of Sale: July 7th, at 12 o'clock M.

Terms of Sale: Cash.

For further information apply to

E. F. MOORE, Mortgagee,
or C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 5, 1883. 18 4t

S. SHEETZ & SON,

Undertakers in all its branches,

WOULD say to the public in general that we are in receipt of our new

HEARSE,

purchased in New Bedford, Mass., and are fully prepared to serve any who may favor us with their orders in the best style. We have a full line of fine BURIAL CASES, COFFINS and CASKETS on hand. Our prices will be as moderate as any house in the State.

The junior partner will give his personal attention to all funerals entrusted to his care, and will endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1883 17tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed a Committee to ascertain the indebtedness of Cumberland County, respectfully ask all holders of Bonds, Coupons and Script past due to present the same or a memorandum thereof to some one of the Committee, on or before the 15th of June. All claims not so presented will take the chance of being placed at the foot of the list to be paid.

A. A. McKETHAN, JR.,
A. A. McCASKILL,
A. H. SLOCOMB,
D. G. MacRAE,
C. W. BROADFOOT,
Committee.

May 24, 1883. 16-15J

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

April 26, 1883. 12tf

Over 35,000

STONEWALL PLOWS sold. Not all by A. S. HUSKE & CO., but their proportionate share. If you need one or a Scraper, we have just received a small lot and still two lots more to arrive.

STEEL PLOWS,

Such as Dixon and Magnolia Sweeps, Bull Tongues, Half-Turn Shovels, Scooters, &c., at

H. H. H.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

May 24, 1883 16tf

Just received another lot of those

Fine New Style Buggy Harness,

AS CHEAP AS EVER.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

April 26, 1883. 12tf

Iron, Nails, Axes,

SHOVELS, SPADES, TRACES, HOES,

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.

April 19, 1883 11tf

If You Don't

always see what you want advertised by us come and call for it and you will be apt to find it.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH

BITTERS

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters meets the requirements of the rational medical philosophy which at present prevails. It is perfectly pure vegetable remedy, embracing the three important properties of a preventive, a tonic and an alterative. It fortifies the body against desease, invigorates and revitalizes the torpid stomach and liver, and effects a salutary change in the entire system.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

ROSE & LEAK

Have received since their last advertisement,

NEW STYLE PRINTS,

India Lawns, White Linens;

Pacific Lawns, Linen Lap Robes,

Heavy Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans;

Spun Thread;

Lonsdal Cambric, Bleached Shirtings;

Pretty Ginghams, Tooth Brushes;

Hooks and Eyes;

A large lot of

Trunks, Satchels, &c.

A full line of

Miles' Slippers,

NEWPORT TIES AND GENTLEMEN'S LOW-QUARTER SHOES.

Also, additions to their stocks of

New Style Straw Hats

AND

Summer Ready Made Clothing.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

May 17, 1883. 15tf

WE TAKE

THIS opportunity to invite our lady patrons to call and examine our new and complete

STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER

Dress Goods,

embraced in which will be found all the novelties of domestic and foreign manufacture.

Our department for Gentlemen's Wear is unsurpassed in

LINEN, DRILLS, CASSIMERES, COTTONADES, etc.

We have this day received invoice—*direct importation*—of the choicest patterns of

Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.

H. R. NOVITZKY,
Successor to HENRY ELSON.

April 12, 1883. 10tf

CALL AND SEE

The Good Things to Eat!

SPRINGFIELD HAMS and BACON of all kinds.

Superlative and all grades of Flour.

New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses.

Cream Boneless Codfish.

Another fresh lot of that fine Kraut.

Royster's Fresh Candy received weekly, and many other things too numerous to mention.

Mr. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,

A GARRASON.

April 19, 1883 11tf

We have added largely to our stock of

Groceries, Hardware, Hollowware, Plows, Shovels, Spades, &c.

Farmers would do well to give us a call before buying. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Our stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, YARNS, SHEETINGS, &c.,

is fully up to the standard, and we are offering them low down to make room for our Spring stock. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

We have in store a full supply of the best qualities of

Irish Potatoes

for planting. Those wishing to plant would do well to call and get the best quality.

R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

IN THE LINE OF

Heavy Groceries

for farmers' supplies we are offering special inducements, and to cash purchasers in every line of goods we are issuing GREENBACK certificates of discount. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Call early and secure part of the Grand Distribution of Greenback Certificates,

$6,000

of them to be issued to customers in the next thirty days. The holder of each one is entitled to a discount on every purchase.

R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Feb'y 22 1883 3tf

If You Want

BACON, LARD, BUTTER, FLOUR, CORN, MEAL, MOLASSES, SYRUP, COFFEE, SUGAR, MARSHALL AND LIVERPOOL SALT, CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, SOAP, STARCH, CANDY, CRACKERS and CANDLES

or any goods that a well regulated house has, call at

A. S. HUSKE & CO'S,
Hay Street.

May 3, 1883. 13tf

Collars, Bridles, Saddles, Hames,

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.

April 19, 1883 11tf

H. H. H. HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE,

Have the nicest and best selection of Fishing Tackle ever before brought to this market, with various and sundry articles of the Hardware line constantly received and for sale by us. We can give good bargains.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
H. H. H.

New Crop Cuba AND New Orleans Molasses,

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.

Fayetteville, April 19, 1883 11tf

FLOUR.

WE still sustain our reputation for selling GOOD FLOUR. Every barrel or sack warranted.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

May 24, 1883. 16tf

PRUNES,

DRIED APPLES, CURRANTS, RAISINS, &c.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

HEADQUARTERS!

49 and 51 Person St.,

GEO. A. THOMSON,

IS

WIDE AWAKE AND FULL OF BUSINESS!

Spring with its gentle showers and lovely flowers, Can never fill the aching void at meal hours;

BUT

GEO. A. THOMSON,

with dainty delicacies—Fish, Fruit and Fowl, can sooth the savage howl.

KNOW ONE AND ALL

that any thing to be had in a

FIRST-CLASS

Family Supply and Provision Store,

IS KEPT AT

HEADQUARTERS!

49 and 51 Person St.,

GEO. A. THOMSON'S.

April 19, 1883 11tf

NEW GOODS

AT

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Solid and Plated Silverware.

Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Shears, Pocket Books, Purses, Pocket Match Safes, Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders, Pocket Tape Measures, Walking Canes.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

Ask for

THE KEY THAT SUITS WILL WIND AND ANY WATCH

We offer to merchants by the dozen

Watch Keys, Steel Chains, Common Jewelry, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Purses, &c.

as low as ANY MARKET.

WARREN PRIOR & SON.

April 26, 1883. 12tf

THOS. M. HUNTER D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 26, 1880. 2-tf

TOBACCO.

WE now have the largest stock of OLD WORK Plug and Twist Tobacco that we have ever offered. Full rebate of 8 cents per pound given on all grades. A. E. RANKIN & CO.

May 24, 1883. 16tf

STONEWALL PLOWS.

BEST COTTON PLOW EVER SOLD.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

ROYSTER'S CANDY.

FRESH AND SWEET,

At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

J. E. GARRETT: G. G. MYROVER.

GARRETT & MYROVER,

PRACTICAL

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Solicit orders for the printing of Books, Pamphlets and all classes of Commercial Work.

April 9, 1883. 9-6m

DR. JOHN SMALL,

DENTAL SURGEON,

CONTINUES TO PRACTICE his profession among the people of Fayetteville and the surrounding country.

☞ Office in the Fayetteville HotelBuilding.

Nov. 4, 1880. 29tf

Furniture! Furniture!

J. L. ALLEN & CO.

having dissolved copartnership, the undersigned will continue the

Furniture Business in all its Branches,

at his old stand, Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20 Gillespie Street.

He will also continue the manufacture of

Sash, Blinds, Doors and Building Material of all kinds,

at his factory on Mumford Street. If any of his customers prefer white pine goods, he will order such for them at cost of laying them down at Fayetteville.

Thanking his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage in the past, he respectfully begs a continuance of the same.

He will guarantee satisfaction in both goods and work, or the money will be refunded.

Respectfully,

J. L. ALLEN.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1883. 10tf

A. MOORE,

MARKET SQUARE AND GREEN STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Tobacco and Cigar Store.

Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

THE CELEBRATED

"Faultless" Corset

is offered by HY. R. NOVITZKY.

April 12, 1883 10tf

CIGARS,

SMOKING AND CHEWING

TOBACCO

of very best quality, at

CHAS. HAIGH'S.

April 19, 1883 11tf

E. T. McKETHAN,

—DEALER IN—

SEED OATS AND RYE.

Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,

COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 8, 1883. 1-1y

Dr. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers it is indispensable.

REV. A. I. HOBBS Writes:—After a thorough trial of the IRON TONIC, I take pleasure in stating that I have been greatly benefited by its use. Ministers and Public Speakers will find it of the greatest value where a Tonic is necessary. I recommend it as a reliable remedial agent, possessing undoubted nutritive and restorative properties.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2, 1882.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD

REV. J. L. TOWNER, Industry, Ill., says:—"I consider it a most excellent remedy for the debilitated vital forces.

PREPARED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

HORNER SCHOOL,

OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall Session of 1882 Begins the Fourth Monday in July.

INSTRUCTORS:

J. H. HORNER J. C. HORNER.
J. M. HORNER.

With such assistant instructors as the exigencies of the School may require.

The chief work of the School is done by the Senior Principal and his two sons. The less important work is given to assistant instructors, who are selected with especial reference to their peculiar fitness for the duties assigned them; and the number of students will not be increased beyond the capacity of the Principals to take personal charge of all the classes in the leading branches taught, and to supervise all the work of the School.

The School has been under its present management for more than THIRTY YEARS, and in this sense, it is, we believe, the oldest school in the South.

As several of the Cadets will leave for College, there will be room next Session for about twenty new students.

For Catalogue apply to the Principals

J. H. & J. C. HORNER.

June 17, 1882. 112tf

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"

Pump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 1120

1832. 1883.

THE JAS. R. McNEILL

COFFIN HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dealer in all sizes and styles of

Coffins and Caskets;

Cloth, Walnut, Poplar and Pine.

Hearse furnished when desired and all necessary arrangements attended to.

BURIAL ROBES in several grades always on hand.

All orders in this department, DAY or NIGHT, will have my PERSONAL ATTENTION.

FURNITURE

upholstered, repaired and varnished.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

JAS. R. McNEILL, Prop'r.

March 15, 1883. 6tf

E. J. HALE & SON.

PUBLISHERS,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

55 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

INVITE ORDERS FOR

SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,

and for all kinds of

STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates; best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils; Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 29, 1883. 8tf

Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.

His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest. GEO. LAUDER.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1883. 8-1y

MERCHANT MILLS!

New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

A 15-Horse Power Engine,

(NEW), with 24 feet of Shafting, Hangers and Pulleys for sale low. Apply to

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

April 5, 1883. 9tf

THE

WOODS AND TIMBERS

OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

1 *vol.* 12*mo.*, *Cloth*, $1.25.

"The publication of such facts in a shape that makes them accessible, is the very best service that the public-spirited men in the South can do their States."—*New York World.*

"The very thing needed. A very important work for the State."—*Wilmington Star.*

"A timely and valuable publication. Must prove of great service to the State."—*Charlotte Journal.*

"Mr. Hale has done the State a great service."—*Biblical Recorder.*

"Of such thorough excellence that it deserves the widest circulation."—*Nashville* (Tenn.) *Lumberman.*

The book is well-printed on tinted paper, is handsomely bound in cloth, contains 272 pages and an accurate and beautifully executed map of the State, with all its railroad routes defined.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK.

Answers to simple questions frequently put to Lawyers by Laymen.

Points in Law of value to every man. In North Carolina—the Professional man, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Landlord, the Tenant, the Cropper, the Laborer.

12 mo., paper, 32 pages, Price (Five Postage Stamps) 15 Cents.

For sale by booksellers generally, who may be supplied in quantities on favorable terms, by either of the undersigned.

If not to be had at your local book store, mailed post-paid on receipt of the price, by

E. J. HALE & SON,

Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,

NEW YORK.

P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.

OR,

GEO. H. HAIGH, Bookseller, Fayetteville, N. C.

J. H. FARRAR,

(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

AGENT FOR

The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.

Organs $40 to $150; Orguinettes $9 to $15; Orguinette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $4; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheel;" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all Machines. Repairing a specialty. Terms cash or monthly instalments.

AGENTS WANTED.

Feb'y 22, 1883. 3-1y

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE 196 PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE.

PATENT ROLLER FLOUR,

Manufactured from Maryland and Virginia Wheat, celebrated for its purity and richness of Gluten, Phosphates and other nutricious Properties. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE.
PATAPSCO FAMILY.
PATAPSCO EXTRA.
CAPE HENRY FAMILY.
NORTH POINT FAMILY.
CHESAPEAKE EXTRA.
BEDFORD FAMILY.
ORANGE GROVE EXTRA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

Rubrs 1774.....ROLLS 1882.

C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO.,

OFFICE—32 COMMERCE STREET.

Represented by

B. R. TAYLOR, Broker.

Fayetteville, N. C.

April 26, 1883. 12-6m

LUMBER!

JUST received per consignment, 250,000 feet of well-seasoned LUMBER, of all grades for sale low.

PLANING MILL.

I have now in operating an improved PLANING MILL, and am prepared to execute all orders in the BEST STYLE and at POPULAR PRICES.

JAMES D. McNEILL,

Merchant Mill, Fayetteville, N. C.

March 8, 1883. 5tf

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 12, 1883 10tf

Horse and Mule Collars,

Bridles, Saddles, Blankets and Halters, Wagon and Cart Reins, Britching, &c.;

Iron of all kinds, at

A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

W. S. PRIOR,

with

D. H. WILSON & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

Woodenware, Brooms,

BRUSHES, ROPE, TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS, &C.,

Nos. 375 and 377 Washington Street,

New York.

Feb. 8, 1883 1m

CALL ON US

For Corn, Oats, Hay and Rice Straw, Bacon, Lard, and Flour, all grades, Cuba and Porto Rico Molasses, Sugar and Coffee, Marshall and Liverpool Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Starch, Candy, Crackers and Candles, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Hair, Glue, Bunge, Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Nails, Randolph 4 4 Sheetings, Rubber Belting, 2 to 10 inches and 3 and 4 ply.

Agents for the Brown Cotton Gin Co.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, May 17. 10tf

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE STEAMERS of the CAPE FEAR AND PEOPLE'S STEAMBOAT COMPANY will leave the wharves as follows:

GOVERNOR WORTH will leave Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock a. m., Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock p. m.

NORTH STATE will leave Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock a. m., Wilmington Thursdays and Mondays at 2 o'clock p. m.

J. A. WORTH, Agt.

Feb'y 8, 1883 1tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1879.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879, trains going up the road will leave—

Fayetteville at	4.00 p. m.
Little River at	4.45 "
Spout Spring at	5.15 "
Swann's Station at	6.05 "
Jonesboro at	6.40 "
Sanford at	7.00 "
Egypt at	7.30 "
Arrive at Gulf	7.55 "
Return trains will leave—	
Gulf at	6.00 a. m.
Egypt at	6.26 "
Sanford at	7.20 "
Jonesboro at	7.50 "
Swann's Station at	8.15 "
Spout Spring at	9.10 "
Little River at	9.30 "
Arrive at Fayetteville	10.20 "

L. C. JONES, Superintendent.

Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

TUTT'S PILLS

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

(Dr. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

DR. BUTTS DISPENSARY.

Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION or EXPOSURE producing all the following symptoms of the worst forms, which we cure, without using Mercury or Poisonous Medicines.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from the effects of a disease that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and confidential. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. Its not a truss. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed

DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for MODERATE FEES.

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from WASHINGTON.

Send MODEL OR DRAWING. We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.

We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div., and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Dec 7, 1882 137tf

FOUTZ'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if FOUTZ'S Powders are used in time.

FOUTZ'S Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.

FOUTZ'S Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.

FOUTZ'S Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

FOUTZ'S Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Nov 16, 1882. 134-1y

TRADE MARK. Seminal Pastille

An entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz., Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease. The use of this remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, nor does it interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life. The mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. There is no nonsense about this preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give perfect satisfaction. It is endorsed by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble. The Remedy is put up in series of three cases. No. 1 (Costing a trifle more than No. 2) effects a permanent cure, unless in severe cases; No. 2, (Costing over three times as much as No. 1) will cure in severe cases; No. 3, (Costing over five times as much as No. 1) will cure the most severe cases. Full directions for use in every case. Sent to any address, sealed in plain wrapper, on receipt of price. Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will show where the organs are located that we are to operate upon, and be used for the future of life, same as if never affected. Send sealed for stamp.

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG CHEMISTS,
Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.